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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XIX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887. NUMBER 18.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
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Europe's annual expenditure for armies and fleets is $3,867,500,000. The national debts incurred by war aggregate $24,113,057,655, on which $1.000,000,000, is annually paid out for interest.

The annual wood consumption of the United States for building and other purposes is something over two thousand millions of cubic feet. We still have a large area of forest land, but with a wasteful and improvident management how long can this last?

It is reckoned that it costs sixty dollars to keep each of the one hundred thousand families of Minnesota warmed and fed during a single winter—nearly the value of one-third of her wheat crop in 1886. Fuel is comparatively abundant and cheap at the South.

The London Musical Standard publishes the names of people of note in the musical world who died last year. There are included 250 names and many nationalities are represented. The average age attained was high---61 years. There were four suicides, all singers. One cantatrice was assassinated and another was "hissed to death."

The recent long drought in England caused great embarrassment to the umbrella trade, as sales nearly ceased. One manufacturer who was sued for a debt of £5 declared that nothing but the drought prevented payment of the debt, and the Court granted him a month's respite, in the hope that rain might come and umbrellas be salable.

There are two church bells at Messilla, Mexico, that are valuable. They were cast in 1775, and it is said that just before the casting was made at least $1000 worth of gold and silver jewelry was dropped into the molten mass of metal by the devout, who thought thus to propitiate their patron saints. The bells are to be melted and the precious metals recovered.

According to the latest newspaper directory there are 15,420 newspapers now published in the United States and Canada, of which 11,614 are weeklies. In New York State there are 1,591 newspapers. The total single issue of all publications is estimated at 30,165,250, from which it would seem that almost every person in the United States of an age to read peruses pretty regularly one or more newspapers.

Who are the people that leave money on deposit, and fail to call for it? A little information on this point comes from Connecticut, which has eighty-four savings banks at present, not over twenty of the number coming under the law requiring reports concerning unknown depositors. The amount of deposits which have remained without claimants for twenty years is known to be over $75,-000. Of this, $21,000 is held by the Society for Savings in Hartford, $17,000 by the New London Savings Bank, $12,-500 by the Norwich Savings Bank, $7,-000 by the Bridgeport Savings Bank, $4,000 by the Middletown, and not far from $4,000 by the Norwalk Savings Bank.

The report of the appointment division in the Post Office department contains the following figures for the past fiscal year: Number of offices established, 3,018; number discontinued, 1,500; appointments on resignations and commissions expired, 5,863; appointments on removals and suspensions, 2,584; appointments on changes of names and sites, 482; appointments on deaths of postmasters, 589. The total number of appointments of postmasters of all grades during the year was 13,079. The total number of appointments for the years 1885 and 1886 was 22,747 and 9,547 respectively, making a total for the three years of 46,373 The total number of post offices of all grades in operation on July 1, 1887, was 55,157.

Attention is being called to the enormous loss of stock that has taken place on the ranches of Montana and Wyoming during the past winter, owing to lack of food and to exposure. The cattle are required to provide for themselves on the bleak plains of these territories and where the ranch is overstocked and the pastures bare many animals must necessarily perish. "This," says the New York Epoch, "is a matter which sooner or later will require legislation of some kind, for to permit cattle to starve and freeze to death is surely the worst kind of cruelty. It may also be a question whether any of that region is suitable for stock in winter, with the exception of a narrow strip under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains and subject to the Chinook winds."

The reclamation from the desert of portions of northern Africa by means of artesian wells, seems to be going on prosperously. The first well has constantly increased its flow, and now irrigates an area of 1500 acres, on which are growing many thousand palm trees, besides garden crops for the support of the population which has flocked to the place, and a second well has been driven about two miles from the first, which already delivers nearly twice as much water as the first. If the flow from the second can be distributed as successfully as that from the first, the two wells, neither of which is 300 feet deep, will bring into cultivation an area of more than seven square miles, forming an oasis of considerable importance, and it seems now probable that the French government may take measures for restoring their ancient fertility to tracts which were once renowned for their fruitfulness.

Bear It In Mind.

"Well begun" may be "half-done;"
But beginning is not ending;
Great successes ne'er are won
By only wishing and intending.

"Start" is good, but "stay" is better,
"Start" alone ne'er won a race;
"Start and stick" is sure prize-getter,
"Staying powers" takes foremost place.

Broad and deep lay the foundation,
But be sure you count the cost;
Or you'll rue, in deep vexation,
Treasure spent and labor lost.

Bold beginner, mark his folly!
Soon his zeal and means diminish;
Rash or craven coward wholly,
He began, but could not finish.

—[James Yeames.

BILLY'S RELAPSE.

Two little girls stood at the foot of the stairs leading to the elevated railway station at Canal street at 6 o'clock P. M. They were dressed exactly alike in white dresses, with blue sashes tied around their waists. They were waiting for papa. Train after train stopped at the station and a steady stream of homeward-bound feet came pattering down the stairs. A big, portly man, who had stopped at the station to light a cigar, looked at the children—for they were very winsome—and said:

"Are you waiting for somebody, little girls?"

"Yes, sir," replied the eldest eagerly. "Me an' Beulah is waiting for papa. He always comes at 6 o'clock. We come to meet him every night, and———"

"He's going to bring me a gra' big peach an' two Jackson balls, ain't he, Hattie?" interrupted the smallest child, her blue eyes opening and her lips parting with pleasureable anticipation. "Maybe he falled off the big bridge. Did he?"

The golden head began to droop and the little lips to tremble. The big man smiled and said:

"Oh, no, I guess not. He'll be along very soon." Then he took from his pocket a handful of loose change, gave the children each a cent, lifted them successively to a level with his bearded chin, and kissed them. Then he resumed his cigar and his homeward way. The clock in a jewelry store near by ticked off fifteen more weary minutes, but the familiar face came not. A bare-headed woman ran quickly around the corner.

"Hasn't your father come yet, girls?" said she cautiously.

"No'm, he ain't. En I hain't got my peach," replied Beulah.

"Well, never mind. Perhaps he'll come on the horse cars."

With many lingering looks at the railway station the children were led away up the street. The teapot was simmered on the oil stove and the supper table was waiting when they arrived at the flat. Hunger made the children forget the absent father for the time. Beulah was placed in the high chair and Mrs. Rogers proceeded to cut the home-made loaf.

"I want peaches first," said Beulah impatiently.

"No, no, my child. Bread and milk comes first, and peaches last," said the mother.

"I don't like bread and milk; it's nasty," said the child, drumming impatiently on her plate with a spoon.

"I shall have to put my little girl to bed without her supper if she does not behave herself."

Beulah sulked awhile. Then evidently making up her mind to get through a disagreeable job quickly, she stopped chewing on her thumb and began shovelling the bread and milk so rapidly into her mouth that she began to choke. Mrs. Rogers slapped her on the back between the shoulders and a piece of crust flew out of the child's mouth half way across the room. The absence of the father was forgotten in the excitement of the moment. Beulah was snatched from her chair in a twinkling and pressed to her mother's breast. When the danger was over and the clouds were clearing away Beulah stammered out between her staccato sobs:

"Ma-ma—I—I—I—want m—m—y peaches!"

Beulah was ladled out a larger share of the peaches than she was entitled to, but before she had eaten half the fruit her head began to droop, like a violet at sunset. Hattie undressed herself and put on her nightgown, of which achievement she was very proud, while Beulah lay in sorrow's haven and was rocked into dreamland, while Mrs. Rogers sang a little song, keeping time with the swing of the rocking chair, to the effect that Mr. Rogers was shaking a dreamland tree. Even while she sang Mrs. Rogers wondered drearily whether her husband was not engaged in some more important business. Perhaps he had been run over by the cars, perhaps he had been sunstruck. But then, she thought, why should I worry? He has been detained at the store, most likely, and will be home in a little while.

Despite her attempt at cheerfulness Mrs. Rogers trembled as she tucked the blankets around her children, and a tear-drop fell upon Beulah's rounded cheek, which made the child stir uneasily. The teapot was pouring out a steaming protest against being left so long on the stove when Mrs. Rogers returned to the kitchen, so she took the pot off the stove. After the dirty dishes had been washed Mrs. Rogers set the table for two, cut up some more peaches, and began her vigil at the window waiting for her husband. She had often told him, jokingly, that she could hear his footsteps two blocks away and he had made a laughing denial, But tonight it seemed to her that the quick fall of certain boot heels upon the pavement would have been recognized half a mile away, so acute was her hearing. The night wore on; the gaslights flickered down the long street like a torch-light procession; the trucks had long since ceased their rumble over the cobblestones. Eight, 9, 10 o'clock came and the bell was not rung. The air was getting chilly. Mrs. Rogers wrapped a shawl around her shoulders and fell asleep from utter weariness.

At about 5.30 o'clock a man of 30 years had stopped at a candy stand at the corner of Ann street and Park row and bought five round pieces of candy called Jackson balls. At a stand near the big bridge four big blushing peaches were placed in a paper bag and handed to him. While standing in front of the Coroners' office waiting for a truck to pass by, a very solid hand came down upon his shoulder and a hearty voice saluted him with:

"Hello, Billy, old boy! How in thunder are you? Haven't seen you in a dog's age. Where do you keep yourself nowadays? Married, eh! and got two little children! Well, well, how paternal you do look! Let's go and have a drink. You ain't a Prohibitionist, I hope?"

"No, but—"

"Oh, never mind the buts. A glass of sherry won't hurt you."

And, yielding to the persuasion of his old friend, Tom Barker, who had been over on the Pacific slope for the past five years, Billy went into the saloon and plighted his friendship in a glass of yellow wine. Now, it happened that Billy had been a very dissipated fellow before his marriage. He had gone on sprees for a week at a time, but during the five years of his wedded life not a drop of liquor had passed his lips. That one glass of wine fired his pulses with the old intoxicating glow. The wistful faces of his children and the horrible suspense of his wife were forgotten in the magic spell. The two men drank deep, drank oft. They visited all their old-time resorts, and became very effusive and affectionate in a maudlin way. At 3 o'clock they were in a Harlem saloon, treating all hands and shouting in such a disorderly way that the saloon keeper was obliged to put them out upon the sidewalk. Then they got on a Third avenue elevated train and rode to the Battery. Here the conductor lugged both the men out on the platform while they sang a duet in very inarticulate tones about how they marched through Georgia, while the conductor expressed his belief that neither of them had been outside the Fourth ward in his life. Daybreak found them on Twenty-third street in a very sorry plight. Tom stood with his feet wide apart and leaning against a lamppost. Billy stood in front of him with his forefinger raised,

"Le's play S'n'ny sc'l, Tom. Y'll be sc'l, I'll be t'ch'r. Ar' y' on t' me, ol fel'?"

Tom blinked spasmodically and swayed from side to side like a hen on a clothes line in a windy day. His hat fell off and rolled into the gutter. Tom held up his right hand.

"T'ch'r, kin I g' out?"

"Wha' for?"

"Hat fell out w'nd'r."

"Ye'll both av yez go afore th' Jedge in th' mornin' av yez don't move on," said a burly policeman, who struck both men some smart blows across the back with his club and pushed them toward Broadway. At 7 o'clock they were sleeping off the effects of the spree in a Bowery lodging house.

When Billy awoke at 6 o'clock that evening with a headache that threatened to crack his skull and a throat which seemed to be lined with lime, he was overcome with remorse. He knew that his children would be waiting for him at the foot of the stairs. In fancy he could see Beulah's wistful blue eyes scanning every face as it passed by. He would have started immediately, filled as he was with contrition, but Tom persuaded him to have one more parting drink. This drink was supplemented with another. Then Tom suggested that Billy should try a shandygaff. To put a whiskey sour and a shandygaff into juxtaposition usually is disastrous as was proved in this case. Tom's fertile brain suggested other liquid mixtures, and the spree continued all day, and ended in both men being locked up in the Tombs.

The next morning Tom and Billy were brought before Judge Duffy, who delivered a little lecture on the evils of intemperance, advised Billy to go home to his wife and children, and discharged them. Billy felt the disgrace of his arrest very keenly, but Tom cheered him with the remark that no one had recognized him. Billy wanted to start for home immediately, but Tom persuaded him to go to a hotel, from whence his clothes were sent out to be cleaned and pressed, his high hat was neatly blocked, and his face shaved. While waiting for his clothes Billy chewed cloves and other aromatic spices all day for prudential reasons.

At 5 o'clock Billy came out of the hotel looking much the same as usual. His nerves were a trifle shaky, and dark circles environed his eyes. He and Tom went to the candy stand at the corner of Ann street, where Billy bought five more Jackson balls. He also purchased ten peaches each one of which was larger, rosier, and more luscious than the ones he had bought two days previous.

"Will the children be at the station?" said Tom.

"Certainly they will; but I can easily satisfy them. The thing that bothers me is. What can I tell my wife!"

"Oh, take up a yarn about how you fell into the hands of wicked bunco men, and that after enticing you to their den they drugged you with a glass of ginger ale. She has confidence in you, hasn't she?"

"Implicit."

"Well, it wont do for you to destroy that confidence by working the honesty racket. Of course you don't mean to do so again, etc., and Yankee Doodle; no sensible man does. The end justifies the means, my boy."

Billy hesitated about taking Tom's advice, and while he hesitated the train stopped at Canal street and the two men stepped upon the platform. Tom ran to the head of the stairs. Looking down he saw two little figures, hand in hand, looking upward.

"Billy," said he, "if you will take me to a convenient woodpile and hammer me with an oak tree you will do me a great favor." Here Tom used his handkerchief very freely and muttered something about "that cussed catarrh." The two men shook hands, and Billy ran down the stairs. He had taken but two steps downward when Beulah saw him and cried out, while she danced up and down with delight:

"Is ye got my peaches, papa?"

Yes, papa had the peaches and the Jackson balls, too. Such a time as there was, to be sure! Such bulging cheeks and merry gurgles of laughter! And such an utterly crushed and shame-faced man never walked up Canal street before carrying two children in his arms. Billy's wife heard the laughter and the familiar footstep and her heart started beating a wild tattoo. She ran down and opened the door. She saw how Billy trembled; she marked the dark circles around his eyes and his averted head. She had seen him that way before.

"Billy," said she, reproachfully.

"Well Kitty," stammered Billy, "the bunco men ——"

"Yes, yes, Billy, I know all about it. You have been out with the bunco men before. But I wouldn't cultivate their acquaintance if I were you, Billy."

This was said with such an appealing look, such a moist eye, and such an evident appreciation of the whole situation that Billy was struck all of a heap.

His wife's conduct in never asking for a bill of particulars nor nagging him with reproaches burned such a big hole in his conscience that he thinks he is well fortified against future assaults of the enemy.—[New York Sun.

From Father's Well.

"Is there no hope?'

"There is none!"

The doctor laid down the heavy hand whose rapid, flickering pulse he was counting, and turned toward the weeping family of the sick man.

"He may last till morning, but more likely he will pass away at the turn of the night."

"He does not know me," sobbed the wife.

"He is not conscious." answered the doctor, gravely. "His mind wanders.'

"Will he suffer much?"

"No; he is very happy. He is talking in his sleep. Do not disturb him," said the doctor as he left the patient, whose life he was powerless to save.

The dying man, who was so poor at this moment that he could not purchase one hour of time, was rich in the worldly possessions he was about to leave forever.

He had houses and lands, and bank stock. He had rich viands to tempt his failing appetite. It was his pleasure to drink of many different wines at his grand dinners. Yet his restless spirit craved one luxury—a simple, homely thing—that all his wealth could not buy.

Listen!

He is speaking and they bend eagerly to hear. He is asking for a drink.

His wife presses a goblet to his lips filled with a sweet and cooling draught.

He refuses it.

Then his loving child pours out a glass of favorite wine and tenderly begs him to take it.

"No! no! not that!"

He speaks wildly, and they bend low and try to distinguish his broken and faltering words.

"Bring—me—the—gourd!"

"What does he mean?" asks his wife in despair.

"It—is—hanging—just—inside—the curb."

"Papa, dear, what is it?" asks his sweet-faced child.

"I—want—a—drink—of—fresh—water—from—father's—well."

That was all. He closed his weary eyes to open them in his heavenly home where, when life's little dream is over, we shall all one day slake our thirst from our Father's well.—[Detroit Free Press.

Turning Death Into Life.

Death Valley is to be turned into an ostrich ranch. A Mexican has fourteen well-grown chicks that he hatched out there in his little ranch near the borax-works from eggs brought from the neighborhood of Los Angeles. The eggs were buried in the hot sand, and of nights the ground was covered with blankets to retain the heat it absorbed during the day. The ranch is about 220 feet below the level of the sea.—[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Fearful Responsibility.

Old lady—Conductor, I hope there ain't going to be a collision.

Conductor—I guess not.

Old lady—I want you to be very keerful, I've got two dozen eggs in this basket.—Texas Siftings.

A RICH REDSKIN.

An Indian Who is Building a Railroad Out West.

The Wonderful Career of An Inventive Aboriginal.

A recent letter from Newton. Mo., to the Kansas City Journal says: Had any one predicted a quarter of a century ago that an American Indian would build a railroad he would have been considered a fit object for a lunatic asylum. But to-day the people of Newton County, Mo., a county adjoining the Indian Territory have witnessed a scene such as man never before beheld. Matthias Splitlog, a half Cayuga and half Wyandotte Indian, born in an Indian village in Canada, today at Neosho drove the first spike for the Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Railway. This division of the Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern railway was chartered the 8th of last March under the laws of the State of Missouri, with a capital of $3,000,000, and now there are about 35 miles graded and ready for the iron.

Mr. Splitlog has furnished the "sinews of war" out of his own ample fortune, and is backed by heavy capitalists to complete the road, and before the 1st of next January he will have the cars running from Joplin, in Jasper County, to the town of Splitlog, in McDonald County, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and Matthias Splitlog, the millionaire Indian, who is probably the richest man of his race, will henceforth be known all over the country as the only Indian railroad man (at least the first) in the United States or in the whole world.

The occasion of driving the first spike on the main line of this new road was a matter of more than ordinary interest to the people of Neosho. At 3.15 there were about one thousand people assembled at the point where the main line crosses the 'Frisco track. After music by the Indian band from the Territory, and selections by the Neosho band, Mr. Charles W. Smith, Auditor of the construction company, held the spike in position, and in four bold strokes Mr. Splitlog drove the spike home into a carefully selected whiteoak tie. Cheer after cheer was given for the road, Matthias Splitlog, Neosho and the enterprise, after which many came to the track to look at the spike. Mr. Splitlog wielded the sledge with a familiarity and precision which indicated that he had used his sledge with good effect when he built his steamboat on the Detroit river.

Mr. Splitlog was born in the year 1813, and while a boy was apprenticed to a carpenter and millwright, and, although his wages were only $7 per month, young Splitlog thought he was getting rich. He imbibed a love for machinery and inventions which has made his life a useful and eventful one. In the year 1842 young Splitlog joined the Wyandottes, who were the last of the Indian tribes then in Ohio. In 1843 Splitlog came west with some of the tribe, and found, after his arrival at Westport landing (now Kansas City), that he only had 50 cents in his pocket. He induced an old Indian to go his security for the price of an axe. With this axe he cut cordwood for the steamboats at 25 cents per cord, and, after paying for the axe, which cost $2, he soon saved enough to buy a pony.

About the year 1864 he married Eliza Barnett, a grandniece of Harry Jacques, the old Indian who went his security for the price of the axe. Her father was head chief of the Wyandottes when he died in 1838. Her mother was a part Wyandotte and part Seneca Indian. They have a family of five children—four sons and one daughter. Splitlog was never idle, and in most of his undertakings he was successful. At an early day he built a mill near Wyandotte, which was first run by horse-power and afterwards by steam. Splitlog's mill was a success and was long an old landmark near Wyandotte. He began to speculate in real estate, and, although he can neither read nor write, he has been one of the most successful speculators in the neighborhood of Kansas City, and is to-day worth over $1,000,000. Many interesting incidents could be written in connection with his useful life.

A Chinese Anæsthetic.

A curious anæsthetic used by the Chinese has recently been made known by Dr. U. Lambuth in his third annual report of the Soochow Hospital. It is obtained by placing a frog in a jar of flour and irritating it by prodding it. Under these circumstances it exudes in a liquid, which forms a paste with a portion of the flour. This paste, dissolved in water, was found to possess well-marked anæsthetic properties. After the finger had been immersed in the liquid for a few minutes it could be pricked with a needle without any pain being felt, and numbness of the lips and tongue was produced by applying the liquid to them. —[Boston Journal.

A Youthful Financier.

A young financier, aged 4, who was given 5 cents for every mouse caught in a small trap, finally asked leave to spend the proceeds. The nurse was told to go wherever he led her, to see what he proposed buying. He passed all the toy and candy shops, but paused before a hardware store, and pointing to the window exclaimed triumphantly:

"I buy more mouse trap, Fanny!"—[Epoch.

Bashful Bridegrooms.

A justice of the peace in Saratoga county recently joined a pair who were so embarrassed that they hardly knew what they were doing. The man wore a white straw hat which he whirled on his finger before the ceremony began. When told to stand up he jumped before the justice with the greatest alacrity. For a few moments he did not know what to do with the hat, but finally found his way out of the difficulty by putting it between his knees. This was too much for the bride. With the handle of hr parasol she caught the hat, pulled it from its position and then, abashed at her audacity, dropped hat and parasol to the floor.

The same justice tells a story of another couple who came to be married. The man was dreadfully puzzled, and without realizing the act pulled a cigar from his pocket and began twirling it around. When that portion of the ceremony was reached where bride and groom join hands, he happened to have the cigar in his right hand. What to do with the cigar he apparently did not know. The justice paused a minute and then again directed the pair to join hands. By this time the poor fellow's embarrassment was painful. He gave one agonized look at the justice of the peace and stuck the cigar in his mouth. Before the ceremony could be concluded the justice had to take the cigar from between the man's lips.---[Rochester Herald.

Caught in the Ice.

A ship once fairly beset, and strongly held during a gale, is completely beyond control; and no real good can be accomplished by the severe tasks of warping and continual shifting of ice-anchors, which only exhaust the crew and render them more or less unable to take a thorough advantage of a favorable situation should one occur. Parry, however, under these circumstances, did not hesitate to employ his crews to their utmost at the hawsers and sails, plainly acknowledging that "the exertions made by heaving at hawsers, or otherwise, are of little more service than the occupation they furnished to the men's minds under such circumstances of difficulty; for, when the ice is fairly acting against the ship, ten times the strength and ingenuity could in realty avail nothing." But the greater majority of ice navigators are now decidedly of the opinion that it is best to yield to fate, and reserve the men's strength for palpable efforts. Still, in these besetments, the mind of the commander must be ever active; for new events follow each other so rapidly, that a favorable chance for rescue is passed before it can be fairly weighed in all its aspects.—[Swiss Cross.

Balloons in High Altitudes.

The recent attempt made by some French æronauts to reach a great height above the earth has not been productive of any particular scientific results. The balloon in which the ascent was made reached an altitude of over 20,000 feet without the occupants of the car experiencing any ill effects, except a tendency to faintness on the part of one of them. When about 12 years ago a similar attempt was made, and the height of 25,000 feet was reached, it was with fatal results to three out of the four æronauts. The success of the present experiment is explained by the allegation that the difficulties due to the rarefaction of the atmosphere only begin at an altitude of 23,000 or 24,000 feet. This view seems supported by the fact that in the Himalayas and the Andes heights of about 20,000 feet have been on several occasions reached without any inconvenience. In such cases, however, the ascent has always been gradual. The ill effects experienced in balloons are possibly due to the suddenness of the change.—[London Spectator.

How Peas are Canned.

The canning of green peas, which is now a busy industry in Delaware, is an interesting process. The peas are shelled by hand and then fed into the hopper of a separator, which divides them into three grades; then they are put into copper kettles, where they are steamed just enough to wrinkle the outer skin and intensify if possible the vivid green of the pea. They are then filled into cans, which are placed on an iron tray and dipped in a trough or tub of boiling water, which runs into the cans filling them to the brim. This water contains whatever of a preservative nature is put into the cans to preserve the vegetable. The cans are then wiped, sealed and packed in iron cages, each cage holding 248 cans. These cages are put into air tight steam kettles where the cans are subjected to hot steam under immense pressure for about fifteen or twenty minutes. The peas are then ready for market.—[Chicago Tribune.

The Least Intoxicating.

Col. Yerger and several of his friends were talking about the intoxicating qualities of the various liquors.

"In my opinion, genuine champagne is less intoxicating than any other liquor," remarked Hostetter McGinnis.

"How do you make that out?"

"Because so few people can afford to drink it."—[Siftings.

Principle and Interest.

"If you haven't read that book you promised to," said a lady severely to her son, "you show great lack of principle."

"Oh, no, mamma," was the calm reply. "Not lack of principle; only lack of interest."—[Epoch.

A Talk with an Oculist.

A New York Mail and Express reporter watched for five minutes the human tide that swirls through Park row opposite the Postoffice, and counted seventy-eight persons with eye-glasses astride their noses. Then he went to an oculist and said: "Are diseases of the eye on the increase?"

The oculist adjusted his own glasses, looked critically at those of his questioner, and said:

"I think not. When I say that, I don't mean that our business is falling off. On the contrary, it is increasing every year and will continue to do so as people continue to wear eye-glasses, because they think it adds to their personal appearance. You have no idea how many there are who do this, and only one who sees cases every day, as I do, can form any estimate of the number of glasses that are disposed of in this way.

"Young people study and read by dim lamp or gas light, and of course the eye becomes somewhat weakened. Then the parents rush off to get a pair of spectacles, and oftentimes patronize men who will sell them any kind of glass, no matter how well it may suit the case, just to get the money. This carelessness is dangerous and sometimes fatal to the organs of sight, which are entirely too sensitive to be trifled with. The greatest enemy to the eyes of young men is the cigarette. Recently a disease has appeared among smokers which is dangerous, and after careful investigation the best authorities, who for a long time were at loss to understand the peculiar malady, have traced it to the small, paper-covered tobacco sticks. It is now known as the 'cigarette eye,' and can be cured only by a long treatment. Its symptoms are dimness and a film-like gathering over the eye, which appears and disappears at intervals. If young men continue to smoke cigarettes excessively they may expect to be afflicted by this troublesome disease; and it is not relieved by spectacles."

A Natural Washtub.

In the Yellowstone country a large hotel is erected upon a great geyser terrace, and a dormant water-crater is the receptacle for all the house drainage; and in the same romantic region the Chinese laundryman attached to one of the hotels gets through his labors by throwing the clothes into a bubbling, frothy pool, and fishing them out when they have been tossed about enough. Eggs are often boiled in the island geysers, and bacon is fried in the Hawaiian lava streams. In the Rotorua area of New Zealand the banks of the lake are so perforated with springs that every native hut has its own natural boiler, which is used as a kitchen. The Kuirua spring is strongly alkaline, and, on account of its saponaceous qualities, is utilized as a general washtub. In Iceland to cook food in the geysers is a regular portion of the tourist program. Tea is infused with water from the Great Geyser, and trout are boiled in the Blesi, or hot-water pond. They require to be immersed for about twenty minutes to be cooked to a turn.

Monkeys Copying Human Vices.

Dr. Jammes, in a memoir sent to the Academie des Sciences of France, states that monkeys, unlike other animals, unless it is the human animal, readily acquire the habit of taking morphia. When monkeys live with opium smokers, as they do in the eastern countries, where the habit is more prevalent than elsewhere, and become accustomed to the medicated atmosphere, they acquire a taste for the pipe. One particular monkey, it is said, would wait for his master to lay down his pipe and would then take it up and smoke what remained. If not allowed to do so for several days it would fall into a state of depression and inactivity which would disappear as soon as it was allowed to "hit the pipe."

Just What He Meant.

A citizen of Detroit, who probably intends to run on the next county ticket met a farmer from Romulus on Michigan avenue yesterday and held out his hand and said:

"Ah, fine rain this!"

"Well, I dunno."

"Do the crops lots of good."

"It will, eh? What crops?"

"Well, er---you know--- won't it help the crops?"

"It may soften up the dirt so I can dig up a few stumps."

"Exactly---exactly---that's what I meant. Beautiful rain for softening, beautiful. Good-bye."

Rat and Snake.

Charles E. Jackson of Halifax, Fla., has a pet snake that catches rats. Jackson heard a racket in a cupboard, and opening the door, found the snake had captured a rat and was trying to swallow it nose first. The rat was alive and strenuously protested against going into such a hole, using his feet to catch hold of the floor or other surroundings. The snake, wiser than the rat, raised him a foot or two in the air, and in that position continued the swallowing process, dropping down to the floor to rest occasionally, until the rat was swallowed.

Wanted to Chop It.

Customer (to waiter, who has just filled his order): Did you say this was a chop?

Waiter: Yes, sir. Anything the matter with it, sir?

Customer: Nothing much. But say, when you are coming 'round this way again please bring the axe.—[Life.

Stoicism.

'Tis all the same,
As I look back from this long distant year,
If on one day the wintry winds blew drear,
Or perfumed breezes brought a lightsome cheer—
'Tis all the same.

So, when I trace the errors I have made,
And reckon the good parts that I have played,
I smile as into mist they merge and fade—
'Tis all the same.

And when I count what I have gained and lost,
And find that I have paid too great a cost
For baubles that have in my way been tossed,
'Tis all the same.

So now, though I may darkling glances meet,
Or bask in Fortune's smiles and favors sweet,
When I have coursed far down life's current fleet,
'Tis all the same.

'Tis all the same,
When this brief hour has passed away,
If cloud or sunshine lined the winding way;
And yet, proud heart, 'tis hard, so hard to say,
"'Tis all the same."

HUMOROUS.

There are more falls than hops in beer.

The average watchmaker always has lots of time on his hands.

A stable government should be one that is ruled by horse sense.

It would seem natural for a carpenter to walk with a lumbering gait.

A baker may have his shop in the west, but his work is always rising in the east.

In the matter of speed there is a great similarity between a flash of lightning and a bit of unfounded gossip.

It is said that 262 pairs of twins were born in Chicago last year. This may account for the squalls on Lake Michigan.

"What is this man charged with?" asked the judge. "With whiskey, your honor," replied the sententious policeman.

There are 78,000,000 acres of corn planted in this country and about that number of corn achers on the feet of its inhabitants.

"Sliding on a wheel" is the way a little three-year-old girl expressed it when she saw a man riding a bicycle for the first time.

One of the things we can't find out——who it was that discovered that depriving a fowl of its covering was the way to dress it.

"Then you don't like hash?" said the landlady sternly. "I don't object to hash," explained the boarder. "It's rehash I kick at."

"Does dress make the man?" asks an inquisitive correspondent. Perhaps not, but it usually makes the man mad when he gets the bill for it.

Fond wife—Would you believe that Mrs. Eccles next door, speaks seven languages? Fond husband—Certainly I would, she's got tongue enough to speak fifty.

A New England man has just had a patent granted to him for "an electric switch." It is expected that all the boys of the country will rise up in vehement protest.

The present King of Spain is not yet 20 months old, and his court are taking advantage of the fact to pull his nose while they can. It won't be safe by-and-by.

One youngster—We have a nice canopy top to cover our carriage. Other youngster—That's nuthin'. We have a chattel mortgage on ours that more than covers it, pa says.

"Is your life insured?" asked the Judge. "No," replied the Major; "but I don't think I need any insurance. I may be poor now, but I shall get the earth when I die."

The bravest are not always the tenderest, as the poets sing. There is the game rooster, for instance; he will fight a bird of double his weight, but he cuts up tough in a pot-pie.

"We all have our burdens to bear," said the minister. "There are many trials in this life." "Yes, I suppose there are," replied the poor lawyer, ruefully; "but I don't seem to have much luck at getting mixed up in 'em."

It is recorded of a young fop who visited one of the Rothschilds, that he was so proud of his malachite sleeve-buttons that he insisted upon exhibiting them to his host. The latter looked at them and said: "Yes it is a pretty stone. I have always liked it. I have a mantel piece made of it in the next room!"

There was a young belle of Ky.
Who said to her lover, "Yes, dy.
Too long we have tarried,
We'll shortly be married,"
So the youth was uncommonly ly.

What They Thought.

Mr. Fiddle and Mr. Faddle have met at the Widow Giltedge's.

Mr. Fiddle (aside)—I wish that conceited ass, Faddle, would go.

Mr. Faddle (aside)—That stupid idiot, Fiddle, never knows when he is in the way.

Widow Giltedge (aside)—I shall be uncommonly glad when both these foolish fellows remember that they have engagements.—[Town Topics.

A Small Boy's Good Advice.

"Say," said the editor's smart little son, as he entered a store, "do you keep knives?"

"Oh, yes," replied the storekeeper, "we've kept them for years."

"Well," returned the boy, starting for the door, "just advertise, and then you wouldn't keep them so long."—[Printer's Review.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page. Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

A SERIOUS QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION.

The time is close at hand when the United States will have no more cheap and free lands, to employ the industry or satisfy the greed of the crowding millions from the starved, oppressed and king cursed countries. So long as cheap lands were to be had the United States could easily absorb the elements unfriendly to ours or any other system of government But soon lands will advance, and the crowds who are dependent on the labor of their hands will be so great that the price of labor will be reduced to the European standards. This will increase discontent, lawlessness, anarchy and socialism, until the strength and power of our government will be fully tested as to its capacity to defend and protect human rights

The increase of labor and mechanical unions, the growing insolence of anarchists, and the alarming spread of defiance of law, and the weakening of respects for courts, magistrates, etc., are only a foretaste of the time coming when the compensation of labor, and the profits of trade will be only half of what they are at present The mass clothed with ignorance, and their minds filled with prejudice and envy, will be ready to fall into the hands, and do the bidding, of some adventurous demagogue who will glory, if need be, to make himself a martyr to false ideas or mischievous schemes. Then will the trial come with our rulers who are shaping all their acts and plans for perpetuating themselves or their party in power.

The communists, anarchists, and disappointed and dissatisfied laborers and mechanics, will join any party, faction, or bold leader, who will promise them relief. This state of things is foreshadowed in the immense number who are crowding around and are ready to follow Henry George in favor of a political idea which no government on earth could entertain or attempt to enforce and live. It is fraught with trouble, confusion and anarchy.

Our Government and institutions are worth saving. It is late in the history of the human race to say there is no danger. There are plenty of rocks ahead. And the demagogue is the most prominent and most dangerous one of the group There is scarcely a calm and investigating political economist but what is becoming alarmed at the signs of the times. And it is growing out of the fact that the thousands of discontented, soured and corrupt disturbers of the peace and quiet of Europe, are crowding to our shores, to take up the war upon our free institutions. They understand freedom means license—license to breed evil schemes against the rights of property, and other things not tolerated in our land. Self protection and the best interests of our people demand that a halt be called

THE REVOLT IN MARYLAND.

It is remarkable in one sense that the latest Democratic revolt should be in Maryland, a state that has been given completely over to the spoilsmen of the Democratic party. But it is also a sign of progress in the Democratic party that such a revolt has taken place. Maryland has long been notorious for the shameful condition of its politics; due to corrupting influences of the dominant party. In its chief city, under the direction of such Democratic "reformers" as Higgins, nearly every crime against the ballot has been committed.

The politics of the State are about as corrupt as an utter abandonment of principles on the part of the Democratic leaders can make them. So it is creditable to the Democrats who who have asserted thhir self respect and thrown off the rule of an infamous ring. These independent Democrats announce their intention of supporting the Republican State ticket, and they number among their members some who have been till recently leading and influential party men.

It is a significant sign that Maryland, the State where representatives stand so close to the Federal administration, is the forum of a movement of Democrats who condemn and repudiate the conduct of the Democratic party.

The corner stone of the new Court House at Windsor, Bertie county, was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 1st inst. The Masonic fraternity participated and an eloquent oration was delivered by Hon. F. D Winston.

The CAROLINIAN favors a protective tariff without ifs and buts, on the simple ground that practical experience has shown it to be a sound and profitable policy

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Ben Butler sometimes says some very sensible and practical things. In an article in another column will be found some of these.

THE FARM HOME.

Yes, says a farmer's wife, writing to the American Agriculturist, make it so pleasant that the growing boys and the girls will not be looking forward to the time when they will be old enough to leave the farm in search of a pleasanter place. I know a well-to-do farmer, having eight children, who, as soon as they are old enough to support themselves, leave their home. They have gone to clerkships and other positions, in preference to staying on the much-despised farm. A glance in the home may account somewhat for this. There has never been any effort to make it attractive for the children. The parents' aim has been to work and save, with scarcely a thought that their children had any other needs than food or clothing. They are active, bright minded boys and girls It is no wonder that the dullness and monotony becomes unendurable.

This farmer does not hesitate to spend money in farm improvements, in fine stock, in anything that will advance his financial interest; but any outlay for the children's pleasure is regarded as unnecessary and extravagant.

Children cannot feel that sense of proprietorship in the farm and its profits that is a stimulant to the heads of the household, and something is needed to take its place Some personal property, even if a chicken or a pig, is a strong incentive. Children are sportive by nature—all young animals are—and some diversion is essential for leisure hours otherwise their minds will wander off and dwell on the attractions supposed to pertaid to village and city life.

If children love music, and an organ or piano cannot be afforded, let them have smaller and less expensive instruments. Many an hour might be spent in the happiest way by a boy in his efforts to perform on the violin or according that would otherwise pass discontentedly or in hurtful companionship

A few dollars each year invested in reading matter will not only supply pleasant employment for leisure hours, but the means of mental improvement as well. There are so many excellent, entertaining publications for the young and at such low prices, that no family in which there are children should be without one or more. But parents should discriminate carefully between a good and a bad class of reading matter, for there is a large amount of a flasay, sensational character, wholly unfit for the young to read.

DEMOCRATIC COMPLIMENTS.

The Trenton *True American*, a Democratic organ, goes for Senator McPhearson red hot. It accuses him of corruption and says:

His methods have developed a class of men unreliable in themselves and unworthy the support of the party; his money and his methods have destroyed all chance for the success of reputable men in the primaries and legislative caucus, his methods and his tools have so polluted the position and the roads by which it is to be reached that men with honest ideas and reputations have refused to enter the one or strive for the other.

There is evidently "blood in the moon" in New Jersey. When Democrats begin to throw dirt at each other in this way in a State like New Jersey, where Democratic methods received a very general airing at the last session of the Legislature, some interesting revelations may be expected.

ELEVATION ON THE FARM.

Governor Oglespy of Illinois, in a recent address, asserted that "a man can be a farmer and know as much as a preacher," and added that "a farmer's son ought to be educated just the same as any one's else son." Why not? And what better right has any man for convenience than a farmer? Why can't he have a nice clean bed? Why can't he have bath room and clean linen? 'Oh, we don't live in town." You don't want to live in town to be comfortable. You don't need to live in town to be intelligent. This cheap street gossip and twaddle of the town ruins many a farmer's son. The best jurymen come from the farm, the best preachers, the best lawyers, the best statesmen, the best thinkers, all come from the farm.

A TOO COMMON MISTAKE.

One of the common mistakes in making improvements is to put them on land the productive capacity of which will not warrant such expense. A costly house is proper enough on a farm where the owner has made enough to construct it; but a house built on a poor farm from money made elsewhere, or borrowed, bodes neither happiness nor even comfort to its owner. He will be constantly harrassed for means to keep up the establishment that he has begun. To furnish and warm a large house costs a good deal more than one of moderate size.

Hon. R. Z. Linney, of Alexander, a brilliant lawyer, and in times past a trusted and honored leader in the Democratic party, publishes a six-column card in the Statesville *Mail* in which he gives his reasons for withdrawing from the Democracy.

FALL PLOWING.

We believe in and advocate fall plowing for next season's crops. Nor would we advise leaving it too late Go at it in good time and turn under the stubble, weeds, grass, etc. that it may decompose by the action of the moist soil. With our limited ideas of scientific agricultural chemistry, we believe there are oxidizing elements in the moist soil which is a most active decomposing agent, aided by the penetrating rays of the sun. It arouses into activity the nitrogen, and by agencies fully understood by man it compounds the nitrates, encourages chemical changes and the soil with all of its latest and active agencies is ready to stimulate early in the next season the new crop. Then comes the summer thunder showers, with their accompanying electric agencies, and fed by ammonia from the moist atmosphere, until earth and sky conspire to reward the toil of the thus andmanly.

We do not pretend to understand all of these operations and agencies not do we suppose any one does, but we have watched nature's operations so often with intense anxiety and devotion that we are prepared to endorse with unwavering faith, the importance of fall plowing.

Hon. John Nicholas is out in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in favor of Lincoln and Hawley

How to Get Rich.

In answer to a request of the Boston *Herald* to write some practical hints for young men on the acquirement of wealth, Gen. Benj. F. Butler responds as follows:

A difficult task is set me, as circumstances under which young men commence life are so widely varied. But I think that more young men fail in the investment of what they earn or receive than in any other way to acquire property. The temptations to speculate are so great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong, that I believe eight out of ten, if not more, are wrecked at the very beginning.

If a young man is earning something more than the expense of his living, and has no object in view, he is likely either to increase those expenses carelessly or to loan his money to his friends, and in so doing in the majority of cases he will lose both friends and money. So that the best thing that he can do is to have an object, gather up his money, and to have a call for it which shall be a profitable one. He makes no investment because he says, "I have got so little money that it won't come to anything I will wait until I get more;" and in waiting, generally, what he has goes.

When a young man has a very little money, let him buy some property, preferably a piece, however small, according to his means, of improved real estate that is paying rent. He had better buy it when sold at auction, under a judicial sale, paying in cash what he can, giving his notes for the balance in small sums coming due at frequently recurring intervals, secured by a mortgage on the property, and then use all his extra income in paying up those notes It is always safe to discount your own note, and if the notes come a little too fast, as soon as he gets anything paid his friends will aid his when he is putting his money where it cannot be lost, and where the property is taking care of the interest, and in a very a very short time he will find that he has got a very considerable investment. He will become interested in it, save his money to meet his notes, and he will directly come into a considerable possession of property, and hardly know how it came to him. That is, he will have had a motive for saving and will get the result of that saving and will not be tempted to enter into speculations. Nothing is so safe for an investment as improved real estate. Nothing is likely to grow in value faster. In the last 50 years 90 per cent of all the merchants and traders in Boston have failed. In the last 50 years 90 per cent of all the business corporations have failed or gone out of business, so that their stock has been wiped out. In the last 50 years all the improved real estate on the average has paid its interest and taxes and quadrupled in value. If a young man's father can give him anything to start him in the world, he had better invest it in that way and let it accumulate and earn his living, and he will be richer than if he had gone into business Jay Gould is said to have started from a mouse trap seller to become a millionaire Assuming that to be true, he is only one of 60,000,000 of people; and if any young man thinks that he is going to imitate Jay Gould there are 60,000,000 chances to one that he won't succeed.

The rule I would lay down for a young man is, never do a mean thing for money. Be prudent and save of your money. Be careful to have no interest account running against you, unless you have an equal or greater interest account running in your favor. Work diligently, and you are sure of a competency in your old age; and as early as possible, if you can, find a saving, prudent girl who has been brought up by a mother who knows how to take care of a house, and make a wife of her. She will aid, and not hinder you.

I claim no originality in this advice, and will relate you an incident in my own experience to illustrate it: In my earliest practice in my profession I was quite successful in earning money, and I had a small balance in the Lowell bank at the head of which was Mr. James G. Carney. The bank was directly across the hall from my office. I stepped into the bank to deposit a little money on one occasion, and Mr. Carney said to me: "Why don't you invest your money?" "Invest," said I; "I have nothing to invest" "Oh, yes," he says; "you have quite a little sum of money, and I see that your young friends come with your checks occasionly, evidently borrowing it. Now you had better invest it." "How can I invest it?" "Invest it in real estate" "I know nothing about real estate." "Go to the first auction and buy the property. You cannot be much cheated in that, because you will have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to pay for it. Give your notes for it, pave your money, collect your fees, pay your notes as they become due. See that the property is improved property, so that the rent will keep down your interest account, and when you get any other money, invest it in the same way, and if your notes press upon you a little faster than you can pay them why we will, when we find that is what you are doing with your money, discount your note and give you a little more time, so that you can pay it up. This will necessitate the prompt collection of your bills, for I know that you had rather work and earn a hundred dollars than do a man for it unless you have a pressing need for it. You have not even asked for a little bill that we owe you in the bank, which shows me that you do not promptly collect your dues." I followed the advice and bought a number of pieces of property in that manner, and I never did exactly know how they were paid for, but they were, and in a few years I owned some twenty different pieces of property in Lowell that came to me in that way. I can only say that I wish I had been wise enough to have continued this course through life.

I do not think that I need to extend these suggestions any further, because if a young man won't mind these, he won't any others, and I cannot suggest any better ones.

I am, yours truly.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER

Will Do Good.

Manufacturers' Record.

The directors of the Board of Trade of Louisville Ky., have unanimously invited Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to visit that city and become the guest of the Board during his stay, and Judge Kelley has accepted the invitation. Kentucky is awakening to the vastness of her mineral wealth and to the almost boundless possibilities of her future industrial development. This will rapidly change the current of thought from free trade to protection, and we doubt not that the visit of Judge Kelley, the apostle of protection, to Louisville, the home of Mr. Henry Watterson, will do much to counteract the free trade teachings of the latter. Such an invitation coming from the business men of that city is in itself very significant. It is worthy of thought as one of the indications of the times.

Democracy in Massachusetts'

Leslie's Paper.

The Democratic Convention of Massachusetts has drawn a finer distinction on the President than was drawn on a certain anti-liquor law by the local casuist who said he was "in favor of the law but against its enforcement." The Massachusetts Democracy approves of the President but condemns his policy. It commends him in its resolutions, but will not even have one delegate at large who is not opposed to him. It declares that he has done right, and appoints a committee to report on the extent of his wrong doing.

STATE ITEMS

The Governor has refused to pardon a white man who was sent to jail in Columbus county for slandering an innocent woman.

The North Carolina Baptist State Convention meets at Durham, N. C., Nov. 16th. Dr. T. C. Bailey presiding. The Convention sermon will be preached by Rev. H. W. Battle.

The work on the transfer float at the N. S. R. R depot is rapidly progressing. Soon cars will be transferred to the A. & P. Road on the south side of Almemarle Sound.

The Raleigh New Observer says: The Governor yesterday pardoned Albert Starnes, colored, of Union county, who was in jail under sentence of death. Starnes has been sentenced to be hanged three times within the last two years, but escaped the halter every time.

The Winston Republican says: Funds sufficient have been obtained for the purchase of a monument which will be erected shortly over the last resting place of Matthew Stach, the first (Moravian) missionary to Greenland, whose remains are interred in the graveyard at Bethabara, this county.

Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five pounds of leather were shipped from the Salem tannery to Northern markets on Saturday. On Monday about 75,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were shipped to Northern and foreign markets, while large shipments are daily being made by our manufacturers.

Pittsboro Home says: Mr. W. J. Lasater, living in the vicinity of Merry Oaks, has eight children, the oldest 21, and the youngest 9. He says he can pick out 1,400 pounds of cotton a day—an average of 175 pounds apiece. The oldest can pick out 215 pounds and the youngest 115 pounds.

Among the many varieties successfully grown in the State, none can surpass the "James" grape, a native of Eastern Carolina. The size it attains is phenomenal, the berries when cultivated measuring from 2½ to 3 inches in circumference and its flavor surpasses that of any other known grape. It is a very dark plum color, almost black.

The Raleigh Chronicle says: In the four adjoining counties of Davidson, Montgomery, Randolph and Alamance, there is not a single licensed dealer in whiskey. It is the same in Mitchell, Yancey, Greene and Dare. Possible there may be other counties In Randolph county there has not been a license granted to sell liquor in the last seventeen years.

Last season the Old Dominion Steamship Company opened up a new trade by putting the steamer Washington, to ply between Norfolk and the Roanoke marshes for the convenience of the fishermen of that section, giving them a depot for ice and direct transportation to Norfolk for the outgoing steamships. The demand for transportation proving so great the company some time since purchased a location on the west side of Roanoke Island, nearly opposite the marshes, and has built a substantial wharf.

Gen. Crook Thinks old Colorow Was not in Fault During the Late Trouble.

Gen. Crook has made to the Interior Department an elaborate report on the recent trouble in Colorado with Colorow's band of Indians. He lays the blame upon Game Warder Burgett, Sheriff Kendel, their posse and the militia. He declares that the trouble originated from the fact that the whites buy horses of the Indians and then cheat the latter out of the money by gambling tricks. He says that the Indians undoubtedly violate the Game laws. The first attack on the Indians by the game Warder was a surprise to Colorow. The whites captured a camp occupied by women and children, and burned the property of the Indians.

When Colorow was retreating and encamped on an Indian reservation as he though, in the firm belief that he and his were safe, the whites under Kendall approached and opened fire. The Indians were surprised, as they were at breakfast and they had no sentinels posted They retreated to the brush and returned the fire. The whites lost three men and the Indians lost a small boy and a squaw. The report says the arrival of Lieut. Burnett averted a serious outbreak. He adds that the warrants for the arrest of the accused Indians could have been served had the Game Warder gone about it properly.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to de there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

He Knew What He Was Talking About.

"My dear young friend," he said solemnly, "if you are so found of beer at your age, what do you suppose you will be when you reach your prime?" "A politician," repounded the youth.—Puck.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Wood & Wadzworth's Drug Store and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1

Superior Courts.

1ST DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES.
Gates—October 10, one week.
Hertford—October 17, one week.
Washington—October 24, one week.
Tyrrell—October 31, one week.
Dare—November 7, one week.
Hyde—November 14, one week.
Pamlico—November 21, one week.
Beaufort—November 28 two weeks

Indispensible to the Toilet.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions and inflamation of all kinds; cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint of perspiration or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body; cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a dentifrice it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache; sore gums and canker. A little of the Fluid in the water used in bathing is very refreshing and especially beneficial to the Sick.

The Norfolk Virginian says: North Carolina is rich in great men, pretty women, agricultural products and wonderful mines. It is stated that a gold mine in Rowan county is 770 feet deep, and has a record of over $3,000,000 since 1824.

"Don't stand on the order of going"—but go straight to the next corner and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you want to cure your cold.

Farmers and Horsemen read this! —I find Salvation Oil a most excellent liniment among horses, and I take pleasure in indorsing it as a certain remedy for sprains.

JAMES THOMAS,
Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

Raleigh News-Observer: The considerable increase in the assessed valuation of property in N. C., is further gratifying evidence of the advance of the State on all lines of prosperity. There has been marked growth in material welfare in every section.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by F. M. Cook and wife to the undersigned to secure a debt of $3700.00 due Mrs. T. H. Leary (formerly Miss Mattie P. Sumders,) and recorded in Pasquotank county in the Register of Deeds' office, Book No. 7, page 661, at the request of the said Mrs. Leary, we shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Thursday, Nov'r 10, 1887 at 10 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest of F. M. Cook in that piece or lot of land situated in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., and bounded on the north by Fearing street, east by the lot on which Erskine Ehringhaus now resides and a vacant lot owned by C. H. Robinson, south by Church street, and west by Pool street, containing one-half acre, more or less. There are two desirable dwelling houses situated upon the aforesaid property, viz: The dwelling at the corner of Church and Pool Sts., occupied by Miss Eliza Cook at the time of her death, and the new and handsome dwelling now occupied by F. M. Cook, at the corner of Fearing and Pool streets. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired.

J. HOLLYWOOD SAWYER
W. O. TEMPLE,
Oct. 5th, 1887, Trustees

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It,

and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

THERE IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, $1.00.

FISH GILL NETS.

—o—

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

On and after this date, none are genuine without our name upon each package.

We guarantee its quality,

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation.

Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,
Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston;
Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

10-26

LUMBER WANTED



GIRARD SHIPPING CO
PHILADELPHIA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100.00 for 38 weeks Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Marleo, Dare county, N. C., on Tuesday,

The 8th day of November next,

the Fishery and Material belonging thereto, situated at Little Hand Over, on Croatan, Dare county, N. C., belonging to Jos. W. Etheridge.

Terms Cash; or will be made to suit the purchaser upon good security.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
Eliz. City, Sept 7, 1887. Trustee.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by B. C Brothers and wife to me as trustee to recover a debt of $1300 due P. H. Morgan and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds office, Book No. 6, page 645 and 646, at the request of the said P. H. Morgan, I shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 29th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A M., that certain lot situated within the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., Beginning on Poindexter street, at the S. W. corner of J. F. Sander's lot on which his Carriage Factory now stands, thence easterly 52 feet along the line of the said Sanders, thence, southerly along the lines of said Sanders and W. A. Moody 24 feet, thence westerly 52 feet to Poindexter street along a straight line parallel with Main street, thence northerly 24 feet along Poindexter street to the beginning. There is a brick store on this property.

WM. J. GRIFFIN
Trustee

The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, October 5th, 1887.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &C.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

BOYCE & CLOUET,
81 & 83 William Street New York
10-6m

NO 1 FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

"COPPER'S HACK"

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left.

"McDonald's Hack,"

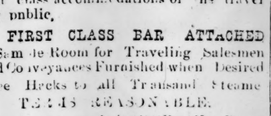
Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will be left.

THIS PAPER may be found at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

COMMISSION DEALERS.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER.
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. M. ROGERS & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers
IN



Fish, Terrapin, & Game.
11 Fulton Fish Market & 207 Front St.
NEW YORK.
Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St
SHAD A SPECIALTY

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff.
LANPHEAR & HAFF
Wholesale Commission Dealers



In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired

Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROBERSON, Prop

"PLATFORM ECHOES."

JOHN B. GOUGH'S LAST AND BEST BOOK.

I would respectfully announce to the public that I am canvassing for this great book My district comprises the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans Chowan, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.

This new and splendidly illustrated volume is the last book written by the world-famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death Every one is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue from a drunkard's grave, and how this once wretched and despised sot became one of the most famous men of our time. For seven years he stood amid the horrors of delirium tremens, an abject slave to the bottle, and his condition and wretched appearance were such as to cause people to exclaim, "There is the man who has been in hell?" The rich and poor, the high, the low, the learned and the unlearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in state prisons jails, poor houses, penitentiaries, reform schools and houses of correction; to the deaf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed wholly of outcasts; and to audiences numbering thousands of children At his feet more than a million people sat and listened admiration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes—a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original signatures of one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who were induced to sign the pledge through his personal efforts. These names—many of them tear-bedewed and written with trembling hand—represents stories of happiness and woe, of ruin and remorse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victory won. To give some of these thrilling life histories; to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain of the inner stage and show its tragedy and comedy; and to draw living truths" from the lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart, is the prime object of this volume.

It also contains the history of Mr. Gough's life and career, from the cradle to the grave, and the story of his death told by Rev. R. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor and divine.

"Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them drawn from real life by a master hand. In every chapter he weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident story after story, and underneath them all the "Living Truths;" that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the readers feelings as with an enchanter's wand at one time filling his heart with gladness, at another blinding his eyes with tears At his bidding, hearts are melted, and stern, strong men, as well as sensitive women, weep tears of compassion, are aroused to indignation, or moved to uncontrollable laughter in spite of every effort to control their feelings. Its illustrations are the very best. It contains two hundred and twenty-seven fine engravings by the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations are too "funny for anything," while others depict wretchedness and woe. Sixteen of these engravings are full page ones, and are magnificent specimens of art. Two hundred & nine are left illustrations. There are two fine steel plate portraits. One is from a life size full length painting, showing Mr Gough as he appears shortly after his rescue. The other is from a photograph taken just before his death. All in all it is one of the finest books ever produced by the American press.

My Postoffice address, until further notice, will be Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIE L. GRIFFIN

STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*

ALSO.

Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh,

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE
Boston office 96 Commercial St
3 4t.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc, all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are cunal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N C.

D. F. DONOVAN'S
FURNRITUE and CARPET
HOUSE,
142 CHURCH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.

New Mattings just Opening
NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES

Round Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nickle pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF
BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS
ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL
a Large Assortment of every Article in the
FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on Application.

HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER BEDS made to order All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complet Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
-39. Manager

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZEIGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City N C
L. F. ZEIGLER Agt, Johnson, N. C.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 233 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

GRANVILLE INSTITUTE.

OXFORD, N. C.

Opens September 1, 1887. Location healthy. Buildings large, well heated and ventilated. Furniture and Musical Instruments, including Pedal Organ, new. Corps of excellent Teachers, graduates of the best Schools in the New England States. Superior advantages in Music, Art, Elocution and Modern Languages. Board, with full English Course, for entire scholastic year, $150.00.

For circulars, adply to
Miss B. CLARKE, Principal.

JONES, LEE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Foot of Commerce Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Represented by DAVID A BURGESS

AUGUSTA EVANS WILSONS
NEW BOOK!

It has been twelve years since this popular Authoress has written a book Mr. Dillingham takes pleasure in announcing that her new book—the best of all her works—a large volume of over 600 pages, beautifully bound, entitled

"AT THE MERCY OF TIBERIUS,"

Is now nearly ready.
Price. $2.00.

The many admirers of this gifted writer will welcome with delight this NEW VOLUME.

500,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD OF ELSIE'S LIFE

MAGNIFICENT NOVELS.

BEULAH, $1.75.
MACARIA, $1.75.
IMEZ, $1.75.
ST. ELMO, $2.00.
VASHTI, $2.00
INFELICE, $2.00.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

For this new book, "AT THE MERCY OF TIBERIUS," on which LIBERAL TERMS will be given.

Sold everywhere, and sent by mail, *postage free*, on receipt of price, by
G. W. DILLINGHAM, Publisher.
(Successor to G. W. CARLETON & Co.)
33 West 23d Street, New York.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Caution. The Genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red-Strip Caution-Label, and the fac-simile signatures of John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Prop's, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TRADE MARK

Chew Lange's Plugs—The great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12.30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3 30 P. M..

Edenton Accomodation, daily except on Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—with N. C. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Kangeroo for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage check ed between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station; Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five fee water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7, A. M. F. H CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintenden

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. C. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

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J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at
THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.
Repairing in his line promptly don
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,
JEWELER.
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Mr. COOK has a well selected stock of Jewelry and Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Ladies and Misses' Sets, Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Lockets, Chains, etc.

H. O. HILL,
HOME MADE TIN WARE.
Roofing & Guttering.
Foot of Fearing Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially Invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

The Elizabeth City Fair, October 18th, 19th and 20th.

The middle of October.

The leaves are tinting and falling.

Only one week more until the Fair.

Come with the family, and come with exhibits.

Let the products of Pasquotank and adjoining counties be shown at the Fair next week.

Beoni Cartwright, of this county while out coon hunting on Monday night was killed by the tree falling on him.

Single tickets for the whole Fair will be issued for $1; and Family tickets for three or more at 90 cents each Apply to the Secretary.

In announcing the appointments of the Bishop last week Lyman was substituted for Watson. It is the latter who will fill the appointments.

A Farmers' Club was organized at Shawboro on Saturday. We feel to encourage every movement of this kind among our farmers.

The Managers appreciate the efforts made by the Norfolk Southern Railroad in furnishing facilities and special rates for visitors and articles to the Fair. Manager King and Col. Hudgins have responded favorably to every request made of them.

Everything is being got in good shape for the Fair. Mr. T. T. Whitcomb has been appointed Superintendent of the Main Building, and Mrs. Mira T. Jenkins, Mrs. Dr. W. O. B. McMullen, Mrs. K. R. Newbold, Miss Boggs Laboyteaux, and Mrs. Jennie Weatherly Superintendents of the Ladies' Departments.

At the meeting of the Commercial Club on Friday night two important committees were appointed, one to obtain information and report the working features of Building Associations, and another to investigate the feasibility of taking steps to afford financial aid in the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

We have our opinions on most subjects, secular and religious. We cannot help them for they are our honest convictions. We hear addresses, lectures and sermons, but often are compelled to dissent from some position taken or sentiment uttered. Seldom can we endorse, from beginning to end, all the speakers say. But on Sunday night we had the pleasure of listening to a sermon on "Civil Liberty by Rev. Geo Baker, of the Baptist Church every word of which met our cordial approval. It was sound, practical and timely.

The addresses by the Temperance Reform Club on Sunday were delivered by Mr. Geo. Green and Mr. Cammie Melick, two of our most worthy and promising young men Both spoke to the point and made a good impression. President Fulmer gave an interesting statement of the aims of the Club during the fall and winter—to furnish and keep open a room where our young men may spend their evenings surrounded by safe, healthy and helpful influences; but that to do this required funds, and he hoped the people of Elizabeth City would aid in meeting the necessary expenses. The CAROLINIAN hopes so too. It will do its full share.

Judge Pool, who had charge of the North Carolina exhibit at the Fair at Jefferson, Ohio, reports a very satisfactory time. He says the attendance numbered about 16,000 and that the people, on examining the specimens of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, precious stones, granite, marble etc., from our State, manifested both surprise and interest. He is satisfied the result will be beneficial. The Judge met with a most cordial reception and was hospitable entertained. He thinks that if the tact, skill and energy practiced by the farmers of Ohio were adopted in our Albemarle section it could be made "a garden of Eden."

Hon. S. G. Worth, ex-Fish Commissioner of this State, but now in the employ of the National Government in gathering statistics and information in relation to the fishing interest in North Carolina, has been spending some days in our city. Having devoted a good deal of time in studying the subject, he has become pretty well posted. Though living among fish and fishermen over eighteen years, we have learned more from him about our great fishing industry than we ever knew before. He informs us that the catches in Albemarle, Pamlico and Croatan Sounds the past year were at least 30,000 over that of the previous year. We shall have a good deal to say on this subject hereafter.

The Plymouth *Sun* has ceased to shine.

There is no limit to the age at which a man may make a fool of himself.

A man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the business of others.

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's. leader of low prices.

Farmers report a short staple with too much lint to the seed, in the cotton crop.

We learn that there is still an impression in some quarters that there will be *two* Fairs at Elizabeth City. It is a mistake. Only one has been advertised and no other will be held this season.

—Mrs. H. Murphy respectfully announces that she is ready to receive pupils in Free Hand Sketching, and Oil Painting. Special terms to teachers.

A correspondent wants us to tell him "which is the proper attitude for a fisherman, standing or sitting?" Neither, innocent one; lying is the only position in which he feels entirely at home.

It is alleged that in ancient Rome if a man kissed his betrothed, but died before their marriage, the woman was entitled to half his effects. Young men of the present day congratulate themselves that the old Roman law no longer holds good.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

In answer to inquiries, we state that tickets will be sold for all the trains on the Railroad on the first day of the Fair (Oct. 18th) at the same rates as advertised for the 19th and 20th. All tickets will be good to return until the 21st.

The Managers of the Fair authorize us to announce that all articles entered for exhibition will be carefully guarded and protected both day and night. In addition to having the Main Building securely closed at night, watchmen will be kept on the ground.

—M. Weisel has a Ladies Shoe called the JEWEL made of bright Dongola, he is selling at $2.00, worth $2.50.

We clip the following notice from the last issue of the Windsor *Ledger*:

Rev J. H. Manly, D. D., of Elizabeth City, delivered a fine lecture at Harden's Hall on "The Future Welfare of Colored People." His lecture was listened to with marked attention by a small but appreciative audience.

—Handsome Sattins at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

The programme of the Fair next week will be as follows.

FIRST DAY: At 11 o'clock A. M. there will be a Goat Race; at 1 o'clock P. M. a trotting race.

SECOND DAY: At 11 o'clock A. M. a running race; at 1 o'clock P. M. a Potato picking race. a novel and exciting contest; at 2 o'clock P. M. a trotting race.

THIRD DAY: At 10 o'clock A. M. a trotting race; at 11 o'clock A. M. a Grand Tournament; at 1:30 o'clock P. M. a trotting race.

—FOR RENT: The Store Room recently occupied by Cooper & Swain, corner Main and Poindexter streets. Apply to
D. S. KRAMER

The CAROLINIAN does not approve of the advice of the father to son "get all you can honestly, but get it anyhow." Say to him rather, get all you can honestly, and get it with all your might, and when you get it, use it rightly. Whatever you can get in this way, you have a perfect right to, even though it be the earth, and it was the meek whom the great Counsellor said would inherit it that much.

—M. Weisel has a beautiful selection of Carpets, which he is offering to the trade at astonishingly low prices

Charles Delmonico, the great New York caterer, was asked the secret of having good tea and coffee The following was his reply.

The secret of having good tea and coffee is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking right off to use in tea, coffee or other drinks before it is spoiled. To let it steam simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere and the iron had lime and dregs left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a good many people sick, and is worse than no water at all.

—There is no need of any one sending away for hats, as M. Weisel, agt., has a stock from which every one can be suited, both in style and price

Make your wants known through the CAROLINIAN. It matters not how well you are known as a merchant, people are apt to forget you if you don't let them know, by the use of printer's ink, that you are still alive. Particularly if you have some special bargain to offer, it is needful that you let the people know it. You can let a very large number know the fact through the CAROLINIAN. Most pertinently says a live Western newspaper man, it is a mistake to suppose you can insert an advertisement in the paper and people will not see it. The whole paper is looked over. It is valuable to others as well as to the merchants. It is a splendid way of advertising land for sale, houses for rent, help wanted situated wanted. Our advertising rates are moderate.

Plymouth was visited by another fire on the 5th inst, starting on the last corner of Water street and destroying eight buildings.

The Windsor *Ledger* speaks in very complimentary terms of Prof. L. F. Zeigler and the Edenton Cornet Band who furnished the music on the occasion of laying the corner stone of their new Court House. Two members of the Elizabeth City Band accompanied them.

—OPENING: The Opening of Fall and Winter Millinery at Mrs. M. Hill's on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 13th and 14th.

If parties living in town expecting to place articles on exhibition at the Fair will call on Secretary Scott not later than Monday evening and have them entered on his book and receive the proper card, they can attach them to the respective articles at home and save time, delay and confusion at the Fair Ground on Tuesday, as they can at once be taken to the Main Building and placed in their proper place. It is desired that all articles be brought out and delivered to the Superintendents on the first day of the Fair.

The Cornation ceremony of the Queen of Love and Beauty by the successful Knight of the Tournament will take place at the Albemarle House on Thursday night at 9 o'clock. E. F. Lamb esq. will be master of ceremony. The officers of the Ball are: *Floor Managers*: C. M. Ferebee of Camden, C. L. Pettigrew of Plymouth, C. L Riddle, J. W. Albertson, Dr. J. H. White and E. M. Underwood of Elizabeth City. *Committee of Arrangements*: E. C. Potter, Louis Selig and F. M. Grice. Price of tickets $2.50, including supper for self and lady. A good Band will furnish music.

—MRS. WHITE respectfully invites the ladies to call and examine her new Fall and Winter Millineries. Styles are ever on the wing, especially so this season; birds and feathers form a conspicuous part of a ladie's head-wear; also handsome Ostrich Tips in two colors, Velvets, plushes, Moire silks and fancy changeable ribbons are largely used. The little Sailors are on the go both straw and felt, simply or elaborately trimmed. Orders filled with promptness.

LOCAL MENTION.

Robinson & Co., have improved their large store front by a nice coat of paint.—We are sorry to learn that Capt. Thos R. Mann is confined to his house by indisposition. Hope he will soon be able to be out.—Mr. A. S. Neal has opened a grocery in the building on the South east corner of Main and Road streets.—We suggest that our Merchants and business men close their stores, mills, shops, etc., from 11 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. on the two last days of the Fair to give employes a chance to go. It only comes once a year.—Our young friend George Waters was married on the 3rd inst to Miss Bessie Glover. Rev. Geo. Baker performed the ceremony. A long and happy life to you, George!—The Methodist revival meetings at this place resulted in 17 additions to the Church.—The Goat race next week will make sport for the boys, and the Potato picking contest will make fun for all.—Dr. L. B. Dobson writes us that he will return this week and be ready for business. Glad to announce it.—A protracted meeting is now in progress at the Baptist Church.—The Farmers' race on Tuesday is creating much interest. A number of horses will be entered.—Judge Avery spent Saturday and Sunday here. This locality appears to have some special attractions for him!—A Minstrel Troupe is announced to perform in the Opera House during the three nights of the Fair. The town will be lively.—A. E. Jacobs has removed his family from Nag's Head to Elizabeth City.—Manager King, of the N. S. R. R. was in town yesterday.—Entries for the Fair are already being made, much earlier than ever before.—The Supper of the Ladies Dime Society will be given in the Old Court room on Wednesday night next, Oct. 19th, between the hours of 6 p, m, and midnight. The laprobe to be voted for is now on exhibition at Selig's Jewelry Store on Water Street. 10 cents a vote.—Mrs White and Mrs Hill have returned with their new stocks of Millineries. See their announcements.—Cotton is coming in freely and the music of the gins are heard.

No wonder a baby protests against such doses as people will give it. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the pleasantest and safest remedy known for infants.

A person often bears the charge of laziness when it is only a poorly acting liver or a weried stomach which is the cause of his sluggishness. One thus suffering should use Laxador and be relieved. Price only 25 cents a package.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box
FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany and puzzles.

The subjects of horticulture and agriculture are the *raison d'etre* of the annual Fair; so necessary has the opportunity afforded by Fairs been thoughts, to be, by persons deeply and patriotically interested in the welfare of their fellow citizens, that in many foreign countries, the fair grounds are open, and occupied the first of every month, as well as the annual gala day.

The nineteenth century however has been pre-eminently the century of Fairs and Expositions; beginning with the Crystal Palace in London in the early days of Queen Victoria, to the last Centennial at Philadelphia.

These Fairs have proved to be the Normal School of enterprising farmers. They have met together, shown their achievements, talked together of trials and triumphs, and parted rich in new ideas in a power for future development which without the influence of the fair, they would have never experienced any more than the grain of wheat shut close in the wrapping of the Egyptian mummy could fructify until it felt the light and heat of the sun. Illustrious names are not wanted to adorn Pomona's altar. Sir William Temple writes with delight of the size of his orange trees and expatiates on the flavor of his peaches and grapes. It was Sir Anthony Ashley of Winburne St. Giles, England, who first planted cabbage in that country. It was Cardinal Pole who first introduced the culture of figs in England, so far back as the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Richard Weston is duly honored for first bringing clover grass from Flanders. D. Israeli observes "It is curious to observe on this subject that there exists an unsuspected intercourse between nations in the propagation of exotic plants, Lucullus after the war with Mithridates introduced cherries from Pontus into Italy; and the newly imported fruit was found so pleasing that it was rapidly propagated and six and twenty years afterwards Pliny testifies the cherry tree passed over to Britain. Thus a victory obtained by a Roman consul over a king of Pontus with which it would seem that Britain could not have the remotest interest, was the real occasion of Englishmen possesing cherry orchards." At the present day the honors properly given to these heroes of Ceres may not be so great but the *gain* is even greater, the practical aspect is four-fold, In this garden spot of the world only one thing is needful to make Hartlib's "Design for plenty by the universal planting of fruit trees," an accomplished fact,

That one thing needful is intelligent cultivation.

A picture bright as autumn's tints;
The peach, the apple and the pear,
The plum, the grape, the yellow quince
And strawberry sweet beyond compare.

A recent number of the Union Signal contains a synopsis of the number of hours devoted to works of charity and the number of hours devoted to works of the wicked One in Chicago. Counting all the churches and missions given in the directory, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, there are in that city 304 places for the worship of God. A fair average of the number of hours they are open will be 9 hours a week, 304 multiplied by 9—2,736 hours a week. But the saloons number 3800, and they are open eighteen hours a day, seven days in the week! 18 hours multiplied by 7 days equal—126. 3800 saloons open 126 hours each week makes 478,800 hours. So stands the balance: two thousand seven hundred and thirty six hours devoted to doing good opposed to four hundred and seventy-eight thousand, eight hundred hours of doing evil. Miss Willard appeals, "Stop! Think! Act!" The hearts of all temperance people respond to her appeal.

Answers to Puzzles received from Pansy and M,

COUSIN EVELEEN

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF OCT 5

To Enigma by E. M.—Perseverance wins the crown. To Charade by Rex of E. City—Carol-ina. To Cross-word Enigma by Pansy—The Fair. To Decapitations by M—No. 1. B ear. No. 2. B-east. No. 3. S-table. No. 4. Ba-king.

ENIGMA

By F. M.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 1 3 6 7 5 English coin.
My 11 12 7 8 worry of housekeepers.
My 14 12 11 8 a nice present for a good Boy or Girl.
My 9 10 10 12 7 3 greatly desired by politicians.
My 14 12 13 children make—sometimes.
My 10 9 8 an enemy.
My 1 2 3 8 6 a bird's toilet.
My whole is a quality which every Boy and Girl should endeavor to possess.

CHARADE.

By Rex of E. City.

Happy in the wild woods,
My first yet lives in fear.
And in each dancing shadow
It sees a hunter near,
Of my second songs are sung—
How like the voice of prayer
It calls us back to home and faith,
Sweet sounding on the air.
My whole a lovely flower you'll view
If right you read this puzzle through.

DECAPITATION.

By M.

No. 1 Behead what every one wants and leave what nobody likes to be.
No. 2. Behead a rock and leave a musical sound.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall Street, New York.

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine their Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S, Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats; but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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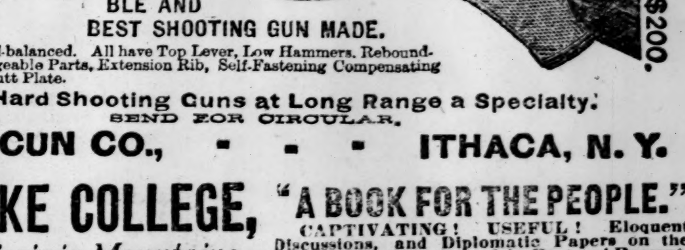
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Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
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Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
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The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
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The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
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Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Incidents of the Tour Through the West and South.

The Special Train Bearing Them Rapidly from Place to Place.

The Presidential party left Washington on Friday morning on the long-projected trip West and South. Besides the President and Mrs. Cleveland the passengers of the special train were: Colonel Lamont, Mr. W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, and Dr. J. D. Bryant, of New York, together with two journalists representing the Press Associations, and an artist for an illustrated weekly. A crowd gathered at the depot in Washington to see the party off.

The run from Washington to York, Penn., was made without notable incident. At way stations and hamlets little groups of people stood on the platforms and embankments and saluted the passing train enthusiastically. At York a large crowd had gathered, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland came out on the platform and were cheered. At Harrisburg the experience of York was repeated; likewise at Huntingdon and Lewistown. When Altoona was reached about 1,500 people were gathered, and the Presidential party received an ovation. At Pittsburg the President held a five-minutes reception, and then the party retired for the night.

Daybreak found the President's train in Western Ohio, about two miles west of Columbus. It was moving upon single track lines, and its printed special time card bore the legend: "This train will run extra with absolute right of track over all trains." About 1,000 persons had gathered at Columbus, but no stop was made. At Bradford Junction, at 7 o'clock, the President made his first appearance, and greeted a little crowd of a hundred which had gathered about his car with a "Good Morning."

"We would like, also, to see your wife," said one of the crowd.

"That is impossible now," replied the President. "She has had a hard day's task before her and is resting."

"Well, we are right glad to see you, sir," said the spokesman of the crowd.

"I thank you for that," rejoined the President, "but of the two, I expect you would prefer to see Mrs. Cleveland."

At Richmond, Ind., a half acre of solid humanity awaited the train. The five-minute stop was spent in handshaking, the President remaining upon the platform of his car and grasping the hands reached to him.

At Indianapolis the Presidential party stopped about five hours. There was a procession, consisting of military and civil organizations, and the street through which it passed to the State House was lined with cheering spectators. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, with ex-Senator McDonald, rode in an open carriage draped with flags and drawn by eight powerful gray horses, gayly caparisoned. From the grand stand at the State House, in presence of 25,000 spectators, Governor Gray welcomed the President, who replied in a short speech, complimenting the people of the State and city, and paying a tribute to the memory of the late Vice President Hendricks. After the speech Mr. Cleveland held a public reception in the State House rotunda. Then the President and his wife called on Mrs. Hendricks, and afterwards visited Mrs. McDonald, lunching at both houses. The party left Indianapolis at 3:30.

It was dark when the special train reached Terre Haute, Ind., when another reception was held in the grand square before about twenty thousand people. The President was received by Senator Voorhees, ex-Secretary Thompson, and a Committee of prominent Citizens. Mr. Thompson welcomed the President, who made another short address, in which he referred particularly, and in complimentary terms, to the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," as Senator Voorhees is familiarly designated.

A large crowd witnessed the special train's departure from Terre Haute. On the way to the Terre Haute depot a middle-aged man climbed on the carriage from behind. The driver whipped up and tried to leave him, but in vain. The escort ordered the man away, but he energetically refused to go. Two or three of the mounted men tried to ride him down, but he cursed them savagely and refused to budge. Mrs. Cleveland then turned to him and said: "Please let go, sir," and the man dropped off as though shot and slunk away in the darkness. The crowd, though turbulent and sometimes wildly demonstrative, was good-natured and harmless.

There were bonfires, torch and Chinese lantern displays, and brass band serenades at nearly all the stations between Terre Haute and St. Louis. At Effingham a platform, ten by fifteen feet, gave way, and thirty or forty persons disappeared. Their fall was not more than two or three feet, and no one was hurt.

The train arrived at East St. Louis, Ill., on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, at 11:45 Saturday night, and was met by Mayor Francis, of St. Louis, and the Citizens' Committee, who escorted the Presidential party across the great iron bridge in carriages.

This was the signal for a burst of cheers and a glare of fireworks. The walls of the bridge were crowded with people who followed the carriages on the run. A banner stretched across the bridge at the Missouri line gave "Welcome to Missouri." At the entrance to the city a dense mass of people almost blocked the road, but a charge of mounted police cleared a way. The cheers swelled into an ovation as the party passed the gates at the western end of the bridge. The city was illuminated by a myriad of lights, with globes of scarlet, green, amber, white, and blue, and decorated in profusion with bunting. Before the President blazed a transparency of himself, and on the streets to his left hung the transparencies of Grant and Lincoln. As the carriages rolled up on the granite streets the horses started on a more rapid gait, and the crowd swayed back to let them pass, and then joined in the run to cheer them on. For a dozen blocks an unbroken line of people stood on either side, and poured forth a volume of sound as one voice. In a short time the party reached Mayor Francis's home and soon retired for the night. Mrs. Cleveland was considerably fatigued from the long journey. On Sunday the President and his wife, accompanied by Mayor Francis and wife, attended morning services in the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. A large throng gathered both inside and outside the church. The rest of the day was spent by the Presidential party in a short drive to Shaw's Botanical Gardens and in resting quietly.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Monday morning the entire party, in charge of a committee, were driven to the Fair grounds in the north western section of St. Louis. The route the carriages took was elaborately decorated and much enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators, the President and Mrs. Cleveland acknowledging the demonstrations by bowing to the crowds on either side of the streets. At the Fair grounds the President and Mrs. Cleveland were welcomed by the shouts of 24,000 school children, all seated in the vast amphitheater. The President's carriage made the circuit once and then halted and the President was presented to the members of the School Board. The 24,000 school children then sang a school melody and chorus, at the conclusion of which five little tots, none over six, walked demurely up to Mrs. Cleveland and presented her with a massive floral shield. The President took them up and shook hands with them, and Mrs. Cleveland kissed and hugged them. The party then drove from the amphitheatre through the grounds. At 11 o'clock the procession wheeled out of the grounds and Mrs. Cleveland was taken in charge by a number of ladies, who tendered her a luncheon at Mrs. M. F. Scanlon's.

At 12 o'clock the President held a reception in the Merchants' Exchange, the vast hall of the great building being crowded to its utmost capacity. Mayor Francis welcomed the President to the city and State. Mr. Cleveland responded in a short speech. At its conclusion loud cheers were given for the nation's Chief Magistrate, and he then took a carriage ride through the principal business streets of St. Louis.

In the afternoon, from three to six, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland held a public reception in the parlors of the Lindell House. About nine thousand people attended. In the evening the entire party took a drive through the streets, which were brilliantly lighted. Broadway was spanned with many beautiful arches that were all aglow with colored lights. At 9 o'clock the party again entered the Fair building, which was packed with fifty thousand people.

Returning to the Lindell House, the President, late at night, reviewed a parade of 20,000 men, all wearing white hats and carrying canes. Five thousand of the paraders were mounted. There was also a serenade by German singing societies, and Mr. Cleveland made a short address.

Tuesday morning President Cleveland held another public reception at the Court House in St. Louis. A great crowd filed in, the city officials first, and the private citizens, many of them from the surrounding country, afterward. At 10:30 the reception stopped and the Presidential party took carriages and were driven to the levee. Getting aboard a steamboat, a ten-mile trip along the Mississippi was made, and at the return to the city lunch was served in the club-house of the Fair Grounds. Then the party visited the crowded grand stand and witnessed a trotting race. Forty thousand people were present.

In the evening the President and Mrs. Cleveland witnessed the grand street pageant of the Veiled Prophets, illustrating by twenty-two floats some of the events of Biblical history, beginning with the dawn of history, the Expulsion of Lucifer, Egyptian Captivity, scenes of the Exodus, the Philistines, the Prophets, events of Daniel, Jonah and Josiah's life, war scenes, and ending with the famous Belshazzar feast. The procession moved without interruption, and was about an hour in passing. Throughout its length it was illuminated with colored lights, besides the glare from the hundred thousand gas jets especially erected for the carnival. The crowds along the line of march were very dense. From Fourth to Sixteenth street along Washington avenue was a mass of humanity, leaving hardly room enough for the floats to pass by. The police were unable to control the people, but the moving column kept open the way.

At 9 o'clock the last car had passed by the Lindell Hotel balcony, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland were immediately driven to the Merchants' Exchange building, in the great hall of which was held the Veiled Prophet's ball.

At 11 o'clock the Presidential party withdrew and were escorted immediately to the depot, and were soon on their way to Chicago.

When the Presidential party reached Chicago at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, it was met at the depot by a great throng. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland got into millionaire Ben Rawson's landau, drawn by four handsome horses. The other occupants of the landau were Mayor Roche and Gen. Terry, commander of the Department of Missouri. The cavalry and artillery attempted to form a procession behind, but the crowd pressing from all sides was so great the military got all mixed up with the civilians for a time. When the line began to get into the fine residence portion of Chicago there was some attempt to get order out of the tangle, but the crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to preserve a line. Imagine four or five miles of broad streets with people banked in as thick as they could stand from away outside the curbstone to the walls of the houses, up the stoops and extending far back on every cross street. The two or three policemen who were scattered every half mile were powerless to do anything with such a press. There were cheers all along the line as the four-in-hand came in sight and Mr. Cleveland was given to understand at once that he and his wife were welcome to Chicago. On every side flags were flying, and many houses along the avenue were decorated with banners and bunting. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were conspicuous in many windows.

After the procession had gone three-quarters of the way Mrs. Cleveland became too tired to proceed further. A carriage was called, and she was taken to her apartments in the Palmer House.

When the procession reached the reviewing stand at the new Auditorium Building the party alighted, and Mayor Roche made a speech of welcome, to which the President responded. Then the procession moved by, and for over an hour the President stood up responding to the salutes. The crowd in the vicinity of the stand was great, many special trains having brought thousands of people from all parts of the Northwest, all anxious for a glance at the President and his wife. After the parade the President was driven to the Palmer House, and in the rotunda there, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, he held a public reception. The President shook hands with all who could reach him, but Mrs. Cleveland stood quietly by, and some of the time sat in a bower of flowers and potted plants arranged for her near the President. A number of ladies received with her. About 6,000 people succeeded in shaking hands with the President.

In the evening, from 8 to 11, there was another reception in the Columbia Theatre, given by the society people of Chicago to the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland wore a moss-green plush dress with military bullion trimmings and looked very lovely. She stood at the President's right and shook hands with each person presented. The theatre was filled as soon as the doors were thrown open, and after the first few minutes the doors were closed at intervals in order to allow those in the house to pay their respects to the guests of the evening. It was a very brilliant affair and lasted from 8 o'clock till 11. Then the President and his wife were permitted to retire to their hotel and seek much needed rest.

After breakfast on Thursday, President Cleveland was driven to the National Encampment in Chicago. The drive included a visit to the spot where the historic Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886 occurred. The streets were lined with people. From the Encampment the President was taken to the special train, where Mrs. Cleveland was awaiting him, and the party were run speedily on their journey to the Northwest.

At Milwaukee there was a large military parade. The streets through which the procession passed were profusely decorated, and the surging crowds repeatedly cheered the President and Mrs. Cleveland. At the reviewing stand the President was welcomed by Mayor Wallber, and made a speech in response. From the reviewing stand the procession proceeded to Schlitz Park, where the President went through another hand-shaking ordeal. Mrs. Cleveland dined with Manager Mitchell, of the Soldiers' Home, and afterward gave a public reception at James Kleeck's residence. In the evening the Merchants' Association gave a banquet to Mr. Cleveland, who made another short address. Postmaster-General Vilas also spoke.

A MURDEROUS INDIAN.

He Cuts Off the Heads of His Three Guards and Escapes.

Deputy United States Marshall Phillips, with three assistants as posse and guards, a few days ago arrested Henry M. Kizoit, a full blooded Chickasaw, eighteen years of age, near Eufaula, Indian Territory. Not being able to make the town during the evening the party camped on the prairie, with the exception of Phillips, who rode on ahead.

After waiting until noon next day for the arrival of the guards with the prisoner Phillips rode back and found the entire posse killed, their heads having been cut off while they slept. The logs and branches from the camp fire were piled on top of them, and the greater part of their bodies was consumed. A pool of blood indicated that they had all been killed by an axe while sleeping, as the three heads, severed from their bodies, were lying as they rested. The prisoner who did the deed, escaped.

The richest widow of Colorado was the wife of the late John W. Iliff, who was known some years ago as the cattle king of Colorado. Iliff left about 100,000 head of cattle, and it is said that his widow manages his estate as well as any business man could. She went to Colorado as a sewing-machine agent, though she came of a wealthy family and could have remained home doing nothing. She there met Iliff and married him, and we doubt not the experience she obtained in connection with the sewing machine aids her in the management of her fortune. Speaking of cattle, there is a cattle queen in Texas, near Corpus Christi—Mrs. Rogers—said to be worth $1,000,000, and who has many times as much stock as Job had in his most prosperous days. Her husband is a preacher, but Mrs. Rogers manages the business. She sells the stock herself, buys all the supplies, and can ride a horse as well as any of the many cowboys whom she has in her employ.

Joseph W. Savage, of Railway, N. J., recently married Susan C. Pike, of Plainfield. The groom's father, ex-Mayor Savage, was married three times, the bride's twice. The latter's first wife was the daughter of the present groom's father's daughter by his first wife. The son just married was born of the second marriage, and became the husband of the daughter of Mr. Pike by his first marriage. Thus ex-Mayor Savage was Mr. Pike's brother-in-law; ex-Mayor Savage's daughter, by marrying Mr. Pike, became sister-in-law to her own father; young Joseph Savage, being the son of Mr. Pike's sister, is his nephew; being the half-brother of Mr. Pike's first wife, he is also his brother-in-law, and by his marriage last week to Mr. Pike's daughter became son-in-law. Thus Mr. Pike is uncle and brother-in-law to his son-in-law, and the recent bride, Mrs. Joseph W. Savage, is cousin and niece to her husband, and consequently her own aunt.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Mr. Powderly's Annual Report at the General Assembly.

Favoring the Creation of a National Department of Labor.

The annual report of Grand Master Workman Powderly at the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in Minneapolis was read in presence of 225 delegates from all parts of the country. Mr. Powderly said:

"The members of the Central Assembly, the highest tribunal known to the laws and regulations, as well as to the true and loyal members of the Order of the Knights of Labor, is convened for the eleventh time in regular session. I am to make to the representatives assembled the annual report for the eighth time. I ask that it will receive that consideration at your hands which its merits deserve, and that such recommendations as I may make will be received and acted on according to their importance and necessity.

"When the last session of the General Assembly closed, it dissolved amid the clamor of disappointed men. It was a large and unweildy body. This body is smaller than its predecessor, and I expect better things at its hands. We adjourned a year ago with dissension in our ranks; that dissension was enlarged upon and scattered to the world by enemies from within and without. Employers of labor in many instances took advantage of what they mistook for our weakness and rushed into conflict with our members in various parts of the country."

Mr. Powderly then gave a detailed account of the relations of the Knights to the big strike in Chicago. With regard to the Anarchists, he said: "I have never confounded Socialism with Anarchy. I draw a wide line of distinction between the two. I have never publicly uttered a sentiment regarding the course of the seven men who are condemned to death in Chicago. I will now give my opinion. If these men did not have a fair trial, such as is guaranteed every man in the United States, then they should be granted a new trial. If they have not been found guilty of murder they should not be hanged. If they are to be hanged for the actions of others, it is not just. The man who threw the bomb in Chicago should be hanged, and his accomplices should receive the punishment allotted to such offences by the laws of the State of Illinois.

"I believe the day has come for the Knights of Labor to ask, at the hands of Congress, the passage of a law creating a department of labor at Washington. The prosperity of the whole country rests on the shoulders of labor, and there is nothing now so prominently before the nation and the world as the question of labor.

"I recommend that steps be taken to have the next Congress act on a bill of Governmental telegraphy to be run in connection with the postal service. We should go before the next Congress asking for the passage of but one or two measures. They should be important ones, and the full strength of the organization should be behind those who make the demand."

Mr. Powderly said a newspaper should be published under control of the order which should reach every member. He advised that distressed members receive in the order the relief they get from other organizations. With regard to his connection with socialism he said:

"In 1880 Philip Van Patten, the National Secretary of the Socialistic Labor Party, was a member of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. I became very intimate with him, and we discussed the various measures of reform which all men in the movement regarded as of importance. He sent me a red card of membership in August, 1880.

"The card was paid up by him for three months. I regard it as a complimentary act on the part of Van Patten. I saw, however, that the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor contained all of socialism that I cared to advocate, and I never took any action on the card except to keep it as a momento of the days when we were associated as officers of this association. I never cast a vote for the candidates of that party, was never a member of any of its sections, and had no connection with it except in the manner related above."

LATER NEWS.

William B. Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts three times and ex-Congressman, fell dead suddenly while attending a session of the Board of Foreign Missions at Springfield, Mass.

Miss Sinchy Minderhart died a few days since in the Ulster County (N. Y.) Poorhouse at the age of 109 years.

Diphtheria prevails to such an extent at Smithville, Md., that the churches, schools and business houses have been closed. There were fifteen deaths, mostly of children, in two days.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Home Rule leader, delivered an eloquent address in behalf of Ireland's cause before the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis, and resolutions of sympathy were unanimously adopted.

Sam Branch, a colored man convicted of larceny at Chattanooga, Tenn., killed himself by cutting his throat in court when the verdict was announced.

Some workmen in a cotton mill at Klin, Russia, raised a riot and set fire to the factory. Many persons were killed.

The Chinese Viceroy has withdrawn his arrangement with a syndicate of capitalists, headed by Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, by which the syndicate was to obtain enormous concessions in China.

Chief Judge Ruger, of the New York Court of Appeals, has made the stay of proceedings in Jacob Sharp's case permanent, pending the decision on appeal.

After weeks of negotiation the Western Union Telegraph Company has at last come into possession of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system. The price paid is understood to be $5,000,000 of Western Union stock and $60,000 a year.

Three Boston sportsmen have been fined $2,000 at Bangor, Me., for killing two deer contrary to law.

The Canal of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, at Nashua, N. H., burst its banks, causing a torrent which inflicted great damage, and compelled, the mills to shut down throwing 2,000 people out of employment.

A recent harangue by Sitting Bull has caused much dissatisfaction among the Crow Indians in Montana, and an outbreak is expected.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Count Von Moltke is about to celebrate his eighty-seventh birthday in Berlin.

Senator Hearst, of California, is worth $15,000,000, and has an income of $80,000.

Manager Thomas Potter, of the Union Pacific Railroad, gets $70,000 a year salary.

The Duke of Buccleuch, said to be the richest man in Scotland, has an income of a million and a half dollars a year.

Moses T. Stevens, of Andover, Massachusetts, is said to be the largest individual woolen manufacturer in the United States.

Charles Dickens, the younger, is remarkably like the famous novelist in all his habits, and has not a little of his capacity. He is fifty years of age.

It is said that George L. Schuyler is the only living member of the syndicate that built the yacht America, and won the cup from Great Britain in 1851.

Isaac Jeans, a Philadelphia Quaker, who has made a fortune of $3,000,000 as a fruit importer, began his business career by selling oranges and apples at retail.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwhich Islands, has invited the yachtsmen of San Francisco to come and help him celebrate his 50th birthday on November 16.

Miss Oloff Krarer, of Ottawa, Illnois, a native Esquimau from the eastern coast of Greenland, has been lecturing in Chicago. She is thirty years old and is only forty inches high.

The engagement of Senator Joseph R. Hawley and Miss Edith Homer, of Philadelphia, is announced. Miss Homer has been four years Assistant Manager of the Blockley Almshouse, having had careful training as a nurse in England and practical experience in the care of the sick and wounded in the Zulu and Egyptian wars.

One of Kit Carson's sons claims to own a large tract of land in the suburbs of Los Angeles. His father homesteaded the same back in the fifties, and it was afterward sold for taxes. It is now worth $1,000,000. Young Carson has instituted suit for the recovery of the land.

A tax of one dollar per year has been levied by the government of Costa Rica on every male inhabitant over eighteen years of age. The proceeds are to be devoted to improving the roads of the country.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

During the third quarter of the present year there were 1,938 business failures in the United States, with aggregate liabilities of $73,000,000.

The Volunteer easily defeated the Thistle in the second and concluding race for the America's cup at New York.

Fire damp caused by an explosion in Bast colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., killed four persons and injured eight others.

Anarchists from New York and vicinity attempted to hold a meeting of sympathy with their condemned Chicago brethren at Union Hill, N. J., but were prevented by the authorities. A riot followed. The riot act was read, and the police dispersed the crowd, breaking a number of heads and taking four prisoners.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the Boston editor, declares that $5,000,000 a year is paid to British spies on the Irish in America.

Two prominent Irish Home Rulers—Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Esmonde, both members of the British Parliament—arrived in New York a few days since, and are making speeches in behalf of the Home Rule movement.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, has been nominated for Secretary of State by the National Greenback-Labor party in convention at Syracuse. This makes seven State tickets for New York now in the field.

The annual G. A. R. parade in Pittsburg, Penn., had 8,000 veterans in line and drew a large crowd of spectators.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, delivered a eulogy at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, the other evening on Henry Ward Beecher.

South and West.

A single highwayman in Texas robbed two stages the other night, relieving the passengers, who were compelled to stand in a row on the roadside, of about $2,000.

Rev. Henry Clemmens, while deranged, shot and killed himself at Cleveland, Ohio.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor opened at Minneapolis on Monday. The principal event of the day was General Master Workman Powderly's address on "The World as Knighthood Would Make It."

John M. Reynolds, a journalist, drew a pistol on Governor Martin, of Kansas, at Atchison, but was seized by a policeman before he could use it.

The National Farmers' Alliance held its seventh annual Convention at Minneapolis, with fifty delegates from Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota.

Washington.

The Navy Department has directed the Commandants of the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards to prepare for the building of the 6,000-ton ships ordered by Congress.

During September the national debt was decreased $14,247,969. This leaves the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, at $1,255,526,396; cash in the Treasury, $478,896,512.

The recent bond purchases at a premium by the Treasury Department effected a saving of over four millions of interest money to the Government.

There are fifteen Government Schools in Alaska. The Territory's school population numbers 5,500, and the average attendance in the fifteen schools is 1,250.

Foreign.

The Scotchmen and Englishmen are greatly disappointed by the result of the international yacht race at New York. The universal belief was that the Thistle would win.

Spanish soldiers have burned the village of the Sooloo rebels on the island of Pata.

Afghans have refused to take up the cause of Ayoub Khan, the pretender to the Ameer's throne.

Stanley's expedition in Africa is reported as progressing without any obstacles other than those the country offers.

King Jaja, of Obosbo, West Africa, ordered the natives not to do any trading except through his agents, and enforced his order by beheading 150 of his subjects as a warning to others. The British Consul has caused King Jaja's arrest.

Germany has seized the Samoan Islands in reported violation of treaties with other nations.

Doctors in Paris report that Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, will never be able to resume the throne, owing to the effect of his disease (diabetes) on his brain.

The Irish National League is holding meetings in Ireland despite the interdiction of the authorities.

China is extending its telegraph system so as to have direct communication with Europe and America.

A strong shock of earthquake has been felt throughout Greece.

VERY OLD PEOPLE.

Ira Chamberlin, of Bangor, Me., is 95 years of age, and well preserved.

Mrs. Barbara McAllister, of Conestoga Centre, Pa., died lately in her 101st year.

A. L. Wilcox, of Sangamon county, Ohio, is 98 years old, and delights in horseback exercise.

At the age of 106 years Hannah Barber, of Alamance, N. C., is compelled to go to the poorhouse.

John Goodell, who lives on Green Island, near Albany, has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday.

When Eli Biddle died recently at Salem, N. J., he had enjoyed 93 years with scarcely a break in its prosperity.

Petrovkski, Count of Blackenberg, 98 years old, is begging his bread at Lyons. He fought for Polish independence, and his fortune was lost by confiscation.

For forty-eight years Francis Guinell farmed it, ten miles from St. Louis, and when he died he had been blessed with ninety-two years of comfort, if not of wealth.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Putnam, who died recently at Danvers, Mass., in her 103d year, had lived in one house for eighty years, and twelve children were born to her in it.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Holland, of Patoka, Ill., have been married sixty-four years, have six children, fifty-five grandchildren, ninety great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

In the Hill Top Church graveyard at Mendham township, N. J., stands an old-fashioned gravestone on which is inscribed: "William Blachly, died 30th Jan., 1791, aged 123 years 3 months and 27 days.

The oldest twins known in this country are living at Dedham, Mass., in the persons of Mrs. Hepzebal Everett and Mrs. Sally Cole. They were ninety years old in May last. Mrs. Nebby Smith, a sister, is ninety-six, and a brother is ninety-two.

Mrs. Lucy Luther died at her home at Hadlyme, Conn., recently, aged 103 years and three months. She was born in Hadlyme and always lived there. Her oldest child is sixty-three years old. She had twenty grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

When Narcissus Tucker, of Americus, Ga., rides on the railroad she is accommodated with a platform car. She weighs 420 pounds, and cannot enter a railroad coach. She and her husband are close on to the nineties, and live happily, although he weighs less than 100 pounds.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

New York is threatened with a great surplus of theatres.

The melograph has been invented, by which a person can improvise on a piano and have the music recorded.

Sir Charles Young, the author of "Jim, the Penman," is dying slowly in London from a complication of diseases.

Mme. Niemann Raabe, the great German comedienne, will appear at the Star Theatre, New York, on January 2d.

Mrs. Langtry has replaced Charles Coghlan with Maurice Barrymore as her leading man for the coming season.

The first Italian woman who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.

Messrs. Robson and Crane, during their ten years' partnership, have paid in royalties to American dramatists nearly $45,000.

Mabel Sterling is the name of a Kentucky girl who proposes to come forth as a star this season. She is described as young and handsome.

Mlle. Teresina Tua, the celebrated violin player, will make her first public appearance in America at Chickering Hall, New York, on October 17.

Mme. Adelina Patti does not begin her South American tour, under the management of Mr. Henry Abbey, until some time in the Spring, and after Lent.

The tenor, De Rege, engaged for the next season at the theatre in Cologne, while out bathing with a lady a short time ago on the Main, was drowned with his companion.

The German Government has issued the order that lowers the pitch of all orchestras and pianos a full half tone. This brings the standard pitch of France and Germany the same.

Kansas sportsmen are complaining because they have not been successful in bagging the festive prairie chicken this year. The chicken supply has not been half a yield.

LAKE DISASTERS.

A Propeller and a Schooner Wrecked in Lake Michigan.

Nearly a Score of Lives Lost in a Heavy Storm.

A Mackinac City (Mich.) dispatch says that the propeller California, commanded by Capt. Trowell, left Chicago on Saturday night, bound for Montreal. She was laden with 20,000 bushels of corn and 700 barrels of pork, and carried a crew of twenty-two persons and three passengers. She encountered a heavy wind early on Monday morning off the Beavers, and at 4 P. M. the sea had increased so that it was impossible to steer her, and 300 barrels of pork were thrown overboard, but without helping her much. About 11 P. M., when just above St. Helena Island, the sea broke in the gangways and put out the fires. She then swung around in the trough of the sea and began breaking up.

The Captain ordered the boats lowered, but she was so badly listed that it was impossible to lower but one. The Captain went into the cabin to get the passengers out, but when he returned found that the first mate and several men had left with the boat. The steamer now began rapidly breaking up, and soon all hands were struggling in the water. The Captain and engineer succeeded in getting a boat loose from the wreck and picked up the second engineer, the cook, and one lady passenger. Their boat drifted down alongside the propeller A. Folsom, which was anchored under St. Helena, and was picked up and brought to Mackinac City.

Another boat succeeded in getting ashore near Point La Barbe. The steamer Faxton picked up one man who was drifting down the straits on some wreckage. Captain Trowell says all were supplied with life preservers, and it is probable that all the bodies will be recovered. Seven of the crew reached Point Les Barbes in the lifeboat in an almost lifeless condition.

Later information places the number lost at fourteen and the saved thirteen. The wreck lies a mile from shore and a heavy sea is breaking over it, the masts gone, and the cabin stands on end. The survivors were tenderly cared for by farmers. Four of the sailors were unconscious when shore was reached and none could walk.

Owen Rourke, a wheelsman, says: "After all hope had been given up the passengers and crew gathered in the cabin and put on life preservers. I was standing aft when an immense sea struck her and threw her over on her side. When she came down she appeared to strike bottom, and the whole cabin collapsed with a crash."

Rourke says he pulled himself into a lifeboat and cut it loose. There were eight others in the boat with him. They drifted around the Straits four hours, the boat being full of water. A fireman and a passenger from Montreal, who were hanging on the side, were swept overboard and lost.

A Schooner Wrecked.

The schooner Havana, owned by Captain A. P. Read, of the Kenosha, was sighted off St. Joseph, Mich., Monday morning, flying signals of distress. The vessel was in a sinking condition, and the crew were unable to keep her hold clear of water. Captain John Curran concluded to beach her, if possible, and headed for the shore. At 9 o'clock, when about three-fourths of a mile off shore, the vessel went down and the crew were seen to climb into the rigging. There were seven men aboard. Captain Curran, Steward John Morris, and a sailor named Joseph Clint climbed into the main rigging and the others into the fore rigging. As the vessel gave a heavy lurch, the mainmast crashed overboard, carrying the three men into the breakers. They struck out for shore, and when last seen were breasting the waves. As nothing has been seen of them since, they are probably drowned. The remaining four men clung to the crosstrees for nearly three hours, when a tug came to their rescue. It took nearly three-quarters of an hour to get the men from their perilous position.

A HOT PANCAKE.

A Remarkable Incident at the St. Louis Fair.

A remarkable incident occurred at the St. Louis fair grounds during the President's visit that had a sequel the next morning in the police court. While the President's carriage was driving by one of the booths Mrs. Cleveland was startled and surprised by the sudden appearance of a hot pancake in her lap. She had been used to receiving bouquets in that manner, but a hot pancake was something she was unprepared for. The police pounced on the cake-maker, and found her to be Annie Saxe, a comely young cook, in the booth. In the police court she explained that something impelled her to hit Mrs. Cleveland with a pancake. A continuance was granted for a week.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The Knights of Labor lost 150,000 members the past year.

A home for working girls is being built in Pittsburg, Penn.

Sunday factory labor in Germany is enforced by the sharp competition between employers, and an agitation which will arrest it is likely to set in.

At New River, N. C., the Knights of Labor have induced the cotton mills to reduce the hours of labor from twelve to eleven, and pay wages in money instead of scrip.

There are 870 Agricultural Wheels in Tennessee. Of these 713 were organized the past year. Arkansas has over 1,000, and last year they elected twenty-three members of the Arkansas Legislature.

Joseph Sellwood has made $500,000 from his contract to take the ore out of an iron mine at Gogebic, Wis. He started penniless three years ago and now makes $250,000 a year by sub-letting his ten-year contract.

Superintendent Horner of the Kansas State silk station thinks that the climate of the West is peculiarly adapted to silk production, and that silk can be made in Kansas and Missouri which shall be superior to the imported article.

There are now in New York City 113,789 buildings of all kinds. For the nine months ending with September 30 plans for 3,698 new buildings, to cost $59,236,227, were filed. As compared with the same period last year this is an increase of 2,259 in buildings and $9,235,189 in value.

A colossal stick of lumber from Puget Sound has been contributed to the Mechanics' Exhibition at San Francisco. Its length is 151 feet, and it is 20x20 inches through. It is believed to be the longest piece of lumber ever turned out of any saw mill.

American hogs and sheep are reaching the Mexican market in great numbers. The people there welcome a reduction in the price of meat, and urge the natives to breed better stock and cease raising bitter mutton and juiceless beef.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef, good to prime	6		7¾
Calves, common to prime	5	@	8
Sheep	4¾	@	5
Lambs	5¼	@	6¼
Hogs—Live	5	@	5½
Dressed	8	@	8½
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 50	@	4 00
West, good to choice	3 00	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	82¾	@	83¾
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	60	@	75
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	52	@	53
Oats—White State	—	@	34½
Mixed Western	32	@	34
Hay—Med. to prime	80	@	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	6 76	@	6 77
Butter—State Creamery	25½	@	26
Dairy	21	@	24
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	19
Factory	13	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	11¼	@	12
Skims	8	@	8½
Western	9½	@	11¼
Eggs—State and Penn	22	@	23
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 50	@	4 00
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 50	@	4 50
Lambs—Western	5 65	@	5 90
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 20	@	5 25
Flour, Family	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	82½	@	85
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	48	@	48⅛
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	30
Barley—State	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7½	@	15
Hogs—Live	5¼	@	6
Northern Dressed	6⅞	@	7¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	—	@	56½
Oats—Extra White	36¾	@	37
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	6	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4¾
Lambs	5	@	5½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	6¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	80¼	@	80½
Corn—State Yellow	50	@	51
Oats Mixed	—	@	32
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter Creamery Extra	25	@	26
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	—	@	12¼

A Ride Down a Flume.

A. G. Mason left the mills at 12 o'clock yesterday on a raft in the flume for a ride to Chico. He expected to make the trip in three and a half hours, but met with several thrilling mishaps that delayed him until after dark and effectually cured him for a raft ride to Chico. The ride for the first fifteen miles was novel and grand—scenery as magnificent as any in the Sierra Nevada. But when the raft struck the deep canons and mountain gorges, with the flume stretched along looking like a silvery thread from the bottom, the ride began to take on dangers, for the lumber that had been shipped in the morning was here met with, and the real trouble commenced. In one of the deep cuts the V-box ran onto a board, up-ending the raft and throwing Bert high into the air. In falling he grasped a small board nailed to the flume and hung suspended fifty feet from the bottom of the canyon. Bert, having but one arm, found himself in a dangerous position, and, too add to this horror, the board he was hanging to began to break. About twenty feet below him was a small platform between the joists, so, just as the board gave way, Bert swung out, let go his hold, and dropped. He struck the platform, but the rebound threw him thirty feet to the bottom of the canyon, striking on his shoulder and the side of his face. He was stunned for a moment, but when he came to, he hurried down the flume and caught the raft. When twelve miles from Chico he was again thrown, but this time he struck in the flume, with a narrow escape from drowning. His hat was lost and he was wet through. As soon as he got out Bert concluded that he did not want any more raft-riding, and walked the remaining twelve miles to town, arriving at 7:30 o'clock.—*Chico (Cal.) Enterprise.*

The Sting of the Bee.

Rev. William F. Clark, Guelph, Canada, a voluminous writer on the honey bee, in an article in the *American Bee Journal*, on the uses of the stinging apparatus of this insect, claims that its most important function is not stinging. He says: "My observations and reflections have convinced me that the most important office of the bee sting is that which is performed in doing the artistic cell work, capping the comb, and infusing the formic acid by means of which honey receives its keeping qualities. The sting is really a skillfully contrived little trowel with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are filled brimful of honey.

This explains why honey extracted before it is capped over does not keep well. The formic acid has not been injected into it. This is done in the very act of putting the last touches on the cell work. As the little pliant trowel is worked to and fro with such dexterity, the darts, of which there are two, pierce the plastic cell surface and leave in the nectar beneath it tiny drops of the fluid which makes it keep well. This is the 'art preservative' of honey. A most wonderful provision of nature, truly! Herein we see that sting and poison bag, with which so many of us would like to dispense, are essential to the storing of our coveted product, and without them the beautiful honey comb of commerce would be *non est.*"—*Christian at Work.*

We have a treat in store for our artistically inclined readers in the advertisements of the Ivory Soap. The first of the series of elegant announcements of its many virtues appears in this issue. The Ivory Soap must indeed be a soap of rare merit if continuous good things can be said of it, and we predict our readers will become so interested in the beautifully drawn pictures that they will be the first thing looked for in the paper, even to having the preference with our lady readers over the marriage notices, and our business men will soon be convinced that advertising is not a lost art, nor is art lost when applied to advertising. The fact that the space has been taken by such discriminating advertisers as Proctor & Gamble is an endorsement of what we have always claimed: —no better advertising medium exists than this paper.

Town Clerk Whittaker, of Salem, Ill., has a young Leghorn rooster that has a fine ear for music. When Miss Whittaker seats herself at the piano to play he hurries into the room through the door or window, flies upon the instrument, and, after looking at the keys for a short time, hops upon them and pounds out notes that seem to fill him with delight.

Professional Etiquette

prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows, we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and kindred diseases. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

It appears that the number of university students in Germany, which twenty years ago was 13,400, had risen to 17,800 ten years ago, and is now 28,000; during the last five years the number of students has increased 26 per cent., while the increase of population was only 5 per cent.

Woman and Her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for ten cents in stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

A Texas woman has a pet alligator that wags his tail when his name is called.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

Germany has discovered that in a high sea her torpedo boats are useless.

Extraordinary but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, in which they propose to show working energetic men how to make from $100 to $300 a month over and above expenses.

'Royal Glue' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

FLORIDA; "Its Advantages and Drawbacks." For this book free, or Florida maps, books, lands or tickets, address O. M. CROSBY, Box 1,887, New York.

What Is the Use

Of your dragging yourself around, day after day, without any life or activity, feeling all tired out and miserable, when you might be as quick and lively and strong as ever? Take care of yourself at once, or in the depleted condition of your system, a complaint otherwise trivial may fasten upon you with serious or fatal results. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to build up your entire system, to purify and quicken your blood, and to give you appetite and strength.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier has no equal. It tones the system, strengthens and invigorates, giving new life. I have taken it for kidney complaint, with the best results."—D. R. Saunders, 81 Pearl Street, Cincinnati, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PATTERN FREE.



By Special Arrangement with DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, the Greatest of all Family Magazines, we are enabled to make every one of our lady readers a HANDSOME PRESENT. Cut out this slip and enclose it before Dec. 1st with a 2-cent stamp for return postage to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th Street, New York, and you will receive by return mail a full-size pattern, with full description and illustration of the Jacket. Bust 34, 36, 38, 40. Do not subscribe for another magazine for the coming year before seeing the handsome pattern and prescriptive envelope will contain full information about DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.



"WHAT is meant by 'free alkali,' Doctor? I see it mentioned in the advertisements of Ivory Soap."

"'Free Alkali,' Madam, is the alkali which is not combined with the fats or oils of which the soap is made, due to the ignorance or carelessness of the soap maker. Soaps in which 'free alkali' is present are decidedly injurious to both the clothing and the skin when habitually used. I have seen reports of analysis made of the Ivory Soap by men eminent in our profession, and all pronounce it to contain no 'free alkali,' to be made with great care and of materials of the best quality, carefully selected, so I unhesitatingly recommend it for every purpose about the house for which good soap is required."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES. IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY. IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhœa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DIGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price $1 per large bottle). If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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THOUSANDS SAY THAT ELY'S CREAM BALM CURED THEM OF HAY-FEVER. Apply Balm into each nostril.

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We are giving away a portion of our lands that the remainder may be greatly increased in value. Advertising space costs too much to give full particulars here; but send your **full** name and postoffice address to our Northern office, where all deeds are made, and we will send you by return mail, *in a sealed envelope*, a

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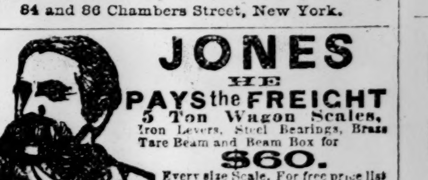
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YOU WILL BE A TRAITOR to your own interests and to those dependent on you if you fail to avail yourself of this Great Free Land Offer. Secure it for your children.

Send your application not later than two weeks from the date of this paper.

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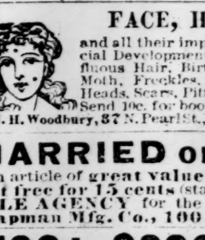
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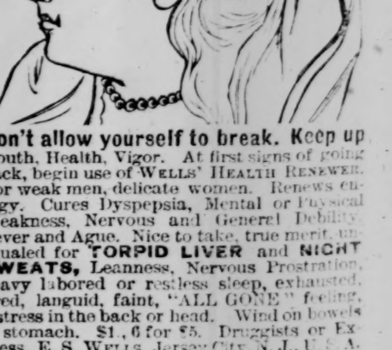
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